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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Landon Asks Labor To Shun Politics As Self-Protection

Foreign Curb on Unions Cited by Governor in Toledo Speech

Federal Relief For Needy Pledged

Governor Pledges Grants to States, With Local Control of Funds

By **Erwin D. Canham**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN, Oct. 13—The past 24 hours have seen important and varied developments in the Republican presidential campaign.

At Toledo, Ohio, a labor center, Gov. Alfred M. Landon pleaded with labor to stay out of politics, in a plain attempt to counteract the influence of John L. Lewis, labor leader who is campaigning for President Roosevelt, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who last week said that all labor would vote 90 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt.

The Governor urged labor to keep free from affiliation with government, pointing to results in foreign dictatorships where wages and hours are controlled by edict.

Before an audience of about 1800 persons gathered in a downtown Toledo theater, Governor Landon launched one of the longest and most explicit labor talks of his campaign. He urged working-men to revert to the days of Samuel Gompers, whom he praised as "labor's greatest intellectual leader."

Gompers Stand Cited

Mr. Gompers believed, he said, that "organized labor should stand apart from politics and governmental management of its affairs. He repeatedly declared that once organized labor engaged in party politics, and once it permitted itself to be affiliated with the Government, it would lose its independence and its power to promote the interests of the working people effectively."

"Organized labor," said Governor Landon, in the face of all the recent affiliations between the unions and the New Deal, "must zealously and eternally guard its own independence. It should beware of the temptations and illusory promises that are offered to it by any government."

Peace Board Lauded

He praised the Toledo labor peace board, developed in considerable measure by Edward F. McGrady, present Assistant Secretary of Labor, and said, "I am absolutely opposed to any infringement on the rights of labor to organize and any curtailment of the right of freedom of assembly. It is the Government's duty to protect labor and the people in these rights." He deplored the recent split in the ranks of labor.

Governor Landon paid warm tribute to the achievements of organized labor, listing among them workmen's compensation benefits, industrial accident insurance, child labor laws, minimum wages, the right to collective bargaining, relief from the abuse of injunctions—which he particularly emphasized—and reduction of hours of labor.

At Detroit, Mr. Landon was joined by a group of leaders of the automotive industry, and went immediately to a luncheon party at the Dearborn, Mich., home of Henry Ford.

Four years ago nearly to the day, Herbert Hoover came to Detroit for a major speech in the 1932 campaign and was booed as he emerged from the station into the plaza. Today, Mr. Landon emerged to a friendly if somewhat unresponsive crowd, and drove through miles of streets in which there was no notable demonstration, one way or the other.

Change in Atmosphere

"This change in atmosphere toward the Republican candidate after four years measures the different spirit of the times. Whether or not it is of great electoral importance, it indicates that the acerbity which characterized 1932 has been removed from the personality of the Republican nominee.

At Cleveland, Ohio, last night he enunciated the Republican relief policy—the party policy that has changed much since Herbert Hoover's stand against government relief in 1932. The party now pledges ample relief for all needy unemployed, grants-in-aid to states for local relief work, federal public works, although not for relief pur-

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Text of Governor Landon's speech at Cleveland, Ohio, on Page 4.

Your Trees Valued While You Wait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kaunas, Lithuania

A MACHINE which, it is claimed, automatically values timber has been invented by a Lithuanian forester, Stasys Prasinskis.

The apparatus consists of a small square box which produces duplicate forms registering the species, thickness, cubic measurement and price of every tree merely by turning a handle. Although its functions are so diverse, it is claimed that the apparatus can be easily used even by those not possessing technical knowledge of the business of forestry valuation.

Army of Young Workers Forecast By Youth Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Employment of a whole army of young people in manufacturing, in libraries and in recreational pursuits—if they are properly trained—was foreseen today by a special committee appointed by Owen D. Young, vice-chairman of the American Youth Commission.

Estimating that about half of the nearly 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States are young people, the committee predicted that many of them will find re-employment in time in replacing wornout equipment and in the new leisure-time occupations.

Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad, was quoted by the committee as saying that the railroads of the country would need 100,000 new freight cars each year during the next 15 or 20 years. New techniques, he said, have brought a need for modern tools both in the factory and on the farm.

Libraries an Opportunity

The libraries of the country could use an additional 100,000 employees if funds were made available to pay their salaries, the committee estimated. Employment opportunities for another 100,000 people could be found in the teaching of music, drama and other cultural courses in schools and community centers, it was said.

"The national parks and local parks," the committee continued, "could each use one or more persons in charge of a physical education program for five months each year—a service the public would pay for largely through small fees. The public playgrounds in most of our communities are inadequate and understaffed."

While pointing to the need for more skilled workmen, the committee concluded that the public schools are not the place to give vocational training for a special job. Too often, it was said, there is a wide gulf between the training which a youth receives in schools and the native vocational aptitudes he possesses.

What the schools should do, the committee said, is to supply the in-

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Kansas Crowds Hear President Dispute Landon

Charges G.O.P. With Class Distinction and Preaching Gospel of Fear

Drops Jaunty Air

By **Richard L. Strout**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 13—President Roosevelt took his re-election campaign squarely into the heart of Landon home territory today with the declaration that Kansas pulled through the depression only with the aid of federal funds.

He charged also that his opponents, and not the New Deal, were guilty of setting class against class.

Before a huge crowd, estimated to be the largest ever gathered in this city, Mr. Roosevelt presented what was, in effect, a vest-pocket presentation of the underlying philosophy and practice of the New Deal.

Extra coaches had been unloading crowds from all parts of the State all morning. People packed the streets and looked down from roofs. Many had been attracted by festivities of the city's diamond jubilee, now in progress. Roosevelt is the first President ever to visit the city, and curious throngs turned out. The crowd showed no wild ebullience, but rather the friendly curiosity that has characterized his every appearance in this State.

Mrs. Roosevelt There Also

The President spoke in the open-air stadium from his automobile, while Mrs. Roosevelt stood behind, leaning against the tonneau, her orchids making a vivid splash of color on her burgundy-colored dress.

The stadium and baseball stands held between 40,000 and 50,000 people, while an equal number lined the streets.

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that the Federal Government had aided Kansas get through hard times brought a brief cheer. The major thesis of his speech was economic security. Chief applause came for his declaration that New Deal opponents are guilty of setting class against class, but the crowd was not boisterous.

"The people who talk about these class distinctions," he declared, "are the very ones who are encouraging class antagonism."

There was nothing tart in the President's handling of the Kansas relief history, and there was no reference whatsoever to Governor Landon as such. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt seemed more intent on giving Kansas and listeners on the local radio setup a symposium of New Deal philosophy.

Charges GOP Preaches Fear

Mr. Roosevelt charged his opponents were now preaching the "gospel of fear," and countered with a recapitulation of the efforts at individual and national security undertaken in the past four years. Besides this, he declared, there had emerged a realization of national integration—an understanding of the interdependence of all sections of the nation.

The "three broad classifications" of security efforts which he mentioned included most of the New Deal's undertakings of one sort or another, thus grouped:

1. Immediate assistance.
2. Protection against recognized abuses.
3. Permanent and long-range measures.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Representing Il Duce

International

Fulvio Suvich and Family
New Ambassador to Washington Debarking From the Conte Di Savoia

Anglo-Russian Naval Proposal Stirs Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—German objections to features of the proposed Anglo-Russian naval treaty are again blocking British efforts to bring all the nations of Europe within the scope of a general naval pact which would regulate if not control the course of future naval construction in all parts of the world.

The new stumbling block arises out of the fact that Russia insists on the right to catch up in naval strength with the powers which are already well advanced in the construction of powerful modern navies.

Russia Lacks Warships

With the exception of new submarines the Russian navy is roughly speaking pre-World war in type. It has no new warships in the large categories. But it insists that this fact should not prejudice its right to catch up with other powers which are already well supplied with modern battleships and cruisers.

In the tentative draft of the Anglo-Russian naval pact Britain has accepted this Russian thesis and granted Russia certain exemptions from the general provisions of the model naval treaty already agreed to by itself, the United States, and France.

Model for Bilateral Pacts

However, the original theory during last winter's naval discussions here was that the treaty devised there would be used as a model for subsequent bilateral agreements between Britain and the other naval powers of the world. Negotiations to such an end have been going on for six months simultaneously with the Russians, Germans, Poles, Turks and others.

The whole issue revolves around the question whether Russia is entitled to special exemption because of its failure up until this time to enter the new naval race.

Exemptions for Russia

Russia insists it should not be so penalized and that it should have a special right to catch up with the other powers who are ahead. Germany, however, reverts to the old thesis that in naval treaties the existing strength of fleets should provide the basis for limitation. The tendency has usually been, in fact, to freeze the status quo, which in this case would put Russia at a disadvantage as compared to Germany.

The main exemptions accorded Russia are:

1. A free hand in the Far East.
2. The right to build seven heavy cruisers of strength comparable to the German 10,000-ton "pocket battleships."
3. The right to build two large battleships carrying 15-inch guns.

Reich sees threat in Baltic in Anglo-Soviet naval pact: Page 2.

Suvich Reception Avoids Approval Of Gain by War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Arranging last night to extend a reception to Italy's new Ambassador, Fulvio Suvich, the United States carefully guarded against acknowledging Italian sovereignty over conquered Ethiopia.

Signor Suvich was designated as the first representative here of "The King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," but the American Government had stipulated in advance that his reception would not constitute recognition of the Ethiopian conquest, in pursuance of its policy of nonrecognition of territory acquired by force. The former Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs succeeds Augusto Rosso, recently recalled to Rome.

Administration officials did not want the new Ambassador's reception here, following Italy's annexation of the Ethiopian Empire, to be interpreted as implied recognition of Italian sovereignty over that territory, so this Government expressly went on record to the contrary.

Voicing hope for an improvement in trade relations, Signor Suvich called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull today to pay his respects. He will present his credentials formally to President Roosevelt at the first opportunity.

"One of my first tasks," he told newsmen, "will be to inaugurate discussions looking toward reopening of negotiations for an Italo-American reciprocal trade pact.

"I feel that my country's recent revaluation of currency provides a basis for real improvement in commercial relationships between our countries."

The new envoy, commenting on reports that he intended soon to take up with the United States Government the question of Italy's defaulted war debt, said he could not discuss the subject at this time.

Reich's Protest At Paris Closes 'Insult' Incident

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 13—In consequence of alleged insults to Herr Hitler by Maurice Thorez, French Communist leader, at Strasbourg last week end, Dirk Forster, German Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, visited the French Foreign Office last night and lodged what is described at the Quai d'Orsay as "an informal and entirely courteous expression of regret" at the "Thorez incident"—as the affair is already beginning to be called.

In French official circles the incident is now considered definitely closed, and no further developments, nor communications of any kind, are anticipated. The Government takes the view that the matter has already been exaggerated beyond its true proportions.

Almost no attention was paid here to M. Thorez's speech at the time it was made, but from the few reports available he appears to have declared, after quoting pertinent passages from "Mein Kampf," that "Herr Hitler's real aim is obviously the annihilation of France."

Apparently the German press failed to record that he concluded by saying: "In spite of this, however, we are in favor of conversations with Herr Hitler, but only within the framework of the League."

It appears, however, that Herr Forster's protest was directed primarily against the fact that a huge caricature of Herr Hitler, with knife in his teeth, was prominently displayed at the recent Communist rally. Herr Forster is also understood to have emphasized the risk of allowing such unfriendly manifestations to take place in Alsace-Lorraine along the Franco-German frontier.

3-Power Pact On Gold Hailed As Trade Boon

Dollar, Franc and Pound Now Convertible Into Yellow Metal

Money Stabilized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States, Great Britain and France, by signing an accord to buy and sell gold, have further implemented their collaboration in behalf of currency stabilization and freer flowing trade.

The general announcement of policy was made by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, last night, and was followed today by word that France and Great Britain qualified under the new policy as countries to which American gold might be sold.

Convertible Into Gold

The reciprocal accord promises some mitigation of currency fluctuations, since it makes the pound, the franc and the dollar convertible into gold, at least, on a temporary basis, at $35 to the ounce of gold.

While this arrangement does not mean definite stabilization as yet, it predicts such positive advantages as the following:

1. By permitting the sale and purchase of gold only through stabilization funds, it should eliminate the gold speculator.

2. By allowing nations to sell from their gold holdings, it permits a wholesome syphoning off of inflated gold stocks such as that in the United States, which has reached approximately $10,000,000,000.

3. By attacking fluctuations, the agreement should accelerate world trade, which has been impeded by the uncertainty of traders relative to tomorrow's currency quotations.

Other Nations May Join

Other nations undoubtedly will from time to time be admitted to the arrangement. It may be extended by the Treasury to any nation which possesses a stabilization fund; will use such a fund to further the purposes of the arrangement; and permits in turn its gold to be purchased by others.

The Treasury further safeguards the dollar under the new arrangement by providing that each and every sale of gold will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The gold rate is fixed at $35 to the ounce, but may be changed at any time. And the entire arrangement is put on a 24-hour basis. Gold sales will be made solely by the Treasury's stabilization fund to the stabilization fund of whatever country is buying the American gold.

The actual mechanics of the gold sales will be handled by the Federal Reserve System here.

Called New Standard

Discussing the arrangement last night, Mr. Morgenthau chose to term it a new type of gold standard, but expert opinion here, while viewing it as a movement away from artificial currency manipulation toward a freer form of international exchange still doubted that it pointed back toward a gold standard such as was known before.

The halting and guarded character of the move reflects the feeling in high treasury and diplomatic circles that the task of currency sta-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Lehman to Reopen Minimum Pay Issue; Women Promise Aid

Uruguay Tightens Law on Immigrants

By the Associated Press

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 13

THE Uruguayan Parliament in a lengthy session today barred undesirable citizens from entering the country and authorized expulsion of extremists.

The new statute prohibits the entrance of "common transgressors, rogues, drug fiends, vagabonds, customary drunkards and persons expelled from other nations."

Expulsion of "foreigners professing dissolvent ideas" was included in the new law.

TVA Power Truce Considered Move To Curb Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Following the week-end extension for three months of the truce between the Roosevelt Administration and the private utility interests over the TVA "power yardstick," it was learned here today that both parties to the controversy sought and agreed to this extension in the hope of keeping the power issue out of the current political campaign.

This disclosure, based on reliable information from both sides results from two factors of major importance to the future solution of this vital issue:

It is now known for the first time since the much-publicized White House power conference of Sept. 30 that little or nothing was accomplished there directly toward achieving such a solution. On the contrary the brief exchanges of opinion served merely to restate the wide divergence of views between leaders on both sides and nothing more was accomplised than an agreement to continue the gathering of factual, background statistics.

Kept Out of Politics

2. Despite this continued distance of viewpoints, both parties are interested in keeping the issue out of politics and avoiding any stirring up of public opinion, such as accompanied the 1932 election campaign.

This is not interpreted as meaning the conference was not devised for political purposes in a different sense. The absence of concrete accomplishments in fact strengthens the general belief in informed quarters here that it was called as one move in a series designed by the White House to allay in business and industrial circles the prevalent concern over future extremism by Mr. Roosevelt should he be re-elected.

Actually, the conference, instead of being a broad survey of the whole issue of government competition with private business in the utility field, was a superficial discussion of one single phase. President Roosevelt, it is now known, opened the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

New York Legislature to Get Bill When It Meets in January

Hope to Make Law Legally Airtight

May Mean Amending Both of Federal and State Constitutions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—New York State's minimum wage law for women and children is seen here today as having been "referred back to the people," following the refusal of the Supreme Court yesterday to reconsider its ruling last June, when it held the act unconstitutional.

Simultaneously, Governor Lehman and a group of leaders here who originally pressed for this legislation made it clear today they had not given up the fight and that it would again be carried to the Legislature when it convenes in January, and, if necessary, would press for amendments to the federal and state constitutions to the end that an adequate minimum wage law for workers covered in the state act now scrapped might be written into the statute books.

For Progressive Government

A pledge to support such amendments was voiced by Governor Lehman in an address here yesterday immediately following the announcement in Washington that the Supreme Court would not review its previous decision holding this law unconstitutional.

"The State of New York is committed to the philosophy of progressive government," the Governor said, "and I do not believe the people ever will wish to retreat from that philosophy."

The Governor voiced his gratification that the federal high court, in refusing to grant a rehearing of the case of the New York minimum wage law for women and children, did agree to review the Washington state minimum wage act which is very much like the New York statute and which has been sustained by the Washington State Supreme Court.

Conference Is Proposed

Elmer F. Andrews, New York state industrial commissioner, also came out strongly for immediate steps in the direction of reopening the way for minimum wage lesiglation and announced that a conference of "friends of minimum wage legislation for women" would be held in the state department of labor in Albany soon.

Representatives of organized labor and leaders of liberal thought here backed Mr. Andrews' views on this subject, George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, declaring that the next step, it appeared to him, "must be to go to the people and get the right to enact such laws."

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, executive secretary of the Consumers' League and who was one of the original proponents of the minimum wage law, declared that "some way must be found, either through legislation or by constitutional amendment, to enable a people's government to protect the people."

Women Seek Way Out

Lucy R. Mason and Emily Sims Marconnier, speaking for the National Consumers' League, said their organization was "exploring every possible method of giving government the power to legislate minimum wages." They recalled that the league has been sponsoring minimum wage legislation since 1910 and declared it would not relax its efforts until a legal way to establish minimum wages had been found.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, numerically one of the strongest organizations in the American Federation of Labor, declared that the action of the Supreme Court made it evident that minimum wage laws would not be had unless the Constitution was amended.

"On the other hand," he continued, "in order to have effective minimum wage laws there must be legislation not only by the state but by the Federal Government.

Must Have Dual Support

To enact purely state laws would create unfair competition. Minimum wage laws will be ineffective as well administered by the federal as well as the state governments."

Consensus here was that the outlook was not promising that a new law might be written which could be judged constitutional by both state and federal benches.

Because of this, sentiment appeared to be crystallizing against trying to put through a minimum wage act in the next legislature, it being held that, if such legislation was to be had, the most effective way would be to drive for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would give the states unquestioned power to enact it.

The Democratic party and President Roosevelt are officially on record for such an amendment if necessary, and Governor Landon, the Republican nominee, also has declared himself in favor of a constitutional amendment, if this is the only way such legislation may be had.

'Love Thy Neighbor' Is Taught Mexican Pupils to Insure Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The study of world history, as taught in the Mexican schools, will have a decided pacifist trend, it has been announced here.

This complies with the resolutions taken at the Seventh International American Congress held at Montevideo in December, 1933, when 19 countries signed a pact which pledged them to co-operate in the interests of international peace. One object of this pact was the stress laid upon the teaching of history to school children. It was agreed that, in so far as possible, partiality and racial hatreds should be eliminated and all elements be suppressed that might engender hatred among the nations.

Textbooks Revised

The signatory countries were Honduras, United States, Salvador, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Mexico, Panama, Bolivia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Chile, Peru and Cuba. Mexico ratified the compact on Jan. 27, 1936, placing her documents in the files of the Pan American Union in Washington.

The Department of Education will keep the promises that Mexico has made in regard to the teaching of history. The program just announced contains the following points:

1. Revision of textbooks with the object of eliminating all elements that might incite the child to racial prejudice.

2. Periodic revision of textbooks to keep them supplied with up-to-date statistics and information on Latin-American countries.

3. Foster in each Latin-American country an interest in the history of her sister countries.

Criticism Eliminated

4. No text to contain unfriendly criticisms of other countries.

5. Attenuate the bellicose spirit of most histories.

6. Eliminate all unfair comparisons between national heroes and those of other countries.

7. Eliminate all reference to victories over other countries which reflects upon the moral spirit of the vanquished.

This pacifist movement has been well received by schoolteachers who feel that the time has passed when any nation could afford to maintain an isolated position before the world Pan-Americanism here is rapidly becoming as strong a spirit as nationalism, and such measures as these are expected to strengthen it.

Power and the President

A Debate in Tomorrow's Magazine Section

HAS President Roosevelt too much power? That is a question which has been figuring in campaign speeches, and will continue to be asked at least until Nov. 3. The Weekly Magazine Section will present two views on the subject Wednesday. Raoul E. Desvernine, author of "Democratic Despotism," says he has. Prof. William Y. Elliott, chairman of the Department of Government at Harvard University, believes otherwise.

In the same issue H. Parker Willis, noted economist, and Frank E Gannett, publisher, and a trustee of Cornell University, will debate the question, "Should We Have a 'Managed' Currency?" Mr. Gannett says "yes," while Mr. Wills says "no."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 13

Currencies—Day-to-Day Gold Accord Reached

The United States, France and Great Britain, the three great democracies, continue to provide streamlined action in the direction of world-wide currency stabilization and resultant unclogging of international trade channels. The three powers reach an accord to sell and purchase gold through stabilization funds. This accord bids fair to promote, at least, three world-important ends.

1. Because currencies involved in the agreement are to be converted into gold at a stipulated price—$35 for an ounce of gold—it provides a fixed relationship between the franc, the pound and the dollar. This should smooth out fluctuations and eliminate much of the uncertainty over foreign exchange which has deterred traders from making extensive commitments.

2. By obligating the sale or purchase of gold to be negotiated only through central banks of the nations involved, the international speculator in gold is virtually eliminated.

3. This action creates an atmosphere favorable to the continued reduction in trade barriers, started so sweepingly by France last week.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that this action is stabilization. The nations are still on a day by day basis and the currencies will not be frozen in place so long as governments are free, as at present, to vary the "standard."

Politics—Landon Asks Labor to Stay Out

The great national election debate moves through the Middle West, as Governor Landon and President Roosevelt, with growing intensity, strive to preserve their own platforms and demolish that of their rivals.

President Roosevelt reaches Wichita, Kan., his opponent's home state, and in a noon address, tells Kansans they could not have come through the depression without deferal aid. He enlarges the concept of security to encompass not merely pensions and unemployment but the security that comes from economic stability, which, he says, the New Deal promotes. He also hurled back the Republican charge that the Democrats stir up class hatred. By furthering an economic system which integrates East and West, he insisted that the Democrats eliminated class antagonisms. By treating the sections separately, the Republicans, he charged, actualize the animosities.

Governor Landon reaches Toledo, en route to Detroit for a major speech tonight. At Toledo he pleads with Labor not to enter politics. At Cleveland last night Governor Landon assailed the New Deal relief policy on the score of extravagance and waste. He propounded one of the most effective epigrams of the campaign when he said "that it

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President in Landon's State Defends Record of New Deal

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt's address here today follows in substance:

The Republican leaders have told you all kinds of things about what this Administration is trying to do. They have tried to spread the gospel of fear not only in the factories, which is an old shopworn trick, but this year they are even trying to bring fear into the homes and firesides of America.

But I know that the people of this country have not such short memories. They remember only too well the real fear—the justified fear—felt all over the nation in 1932, to be frightened by this silly false fear which is now being preached. The leaders who are trying to do it are the very ones whose blindness to facts and refusal to act caused the real fear and the real danger of national disaster in 1932.

What this Administration has done since 1933 to clear up the debris which had been left over by 12 years of neglect need not be repeated.

Kansas Federal Aid

I do not seek to discuss with you the pros and cons of your local government or of your state government in Kansas. You know more about that than I do. Let me say only, and in very simple terms, that I do not believe that Kansas would have pulled through the difficult problems of the past four years as splendidly as it has, had it not been for federal cooperation and federal assistance in many fields of your endeavor.

If you think we were wrong to give this assistance, then, to be logical, you must ask that in the days to come, every state in the Union shall set itself up as an individual entity for the solution of all of the problems of all of its inhabitants, save possibly the maintenance of the army, the navy and the handling of our foreign affairs. Our broader interpretation of security and of the methods of procuring it is well illustrated by what you have seen us do. Our endeavors have fallen into three broad classifications:

First, immediate and direct assistance, including work for the unemployed; help for drought areas; buying of drought-stricken cattle; building of ponds and irrigation projects; seed loans; assistance to the youth of the nation, and dozens of other instances.

Secondly, protection against recognized abuses of many kinds, including the battle of Federal Government against kidnaping, blackmail, bank robberies and other menaces to life and liberty; safeguarding innocent investors against fake securities; the regulation of stock exchanges; regulation of over-reaching practices of some utility companies and the establishment of power yardsticks to force reasonable electric rates; elimination of unsafe banking practices.

Lower Interest Rates

And thirdly, the reduction of interest rates; the saving of farms and homes from mortgage foreclosures; the insurance of bank deposits; the loans that have been made to keep railroads going; the assistance given to states, counties and municipalities, enabling them to build much-needed, useful public works; old-age pension; unemployment insurance; assistance to rural schools; the CCC camps; farm-to-market roads.

These and many more like them give you a broad picture of the more permanent and long-range measures, many of which will improve not only your lives but those of your children.

We have taken the lead among the nations of the world in restoring economic peace, which is so essential to military peace.

People who are spreading the gospel of fear talk about setting one against another class. They have intimated that farmers belong to one class and industrial workers to another class and business to another class.

All of One Class

I deny this. They all belong to the same class for the very simple reason that none of these occupations can survive without the survival of the others. The people who talk about these class distinctions are the very ones who are encouraging class antagonism.

For they tell one story in the East and another story in the West; one story in the city and another story on the farm. That is not my way and never will be my way. We are coming through a great national crisis with flying colors. We have not lost our self-respect. We have not changed our form of government. We have a net national debt which though greater in dollars is actually less in proportion to the income of the nation and in proportion to the wealth of the nation than the national debt was on March 4, 1933.

From the point of view of national income and national wealth, we are better able to bear our debt now than we were then. And, within a year or two, with income increasing and expenditures declining, we shall be able to balance the budget and start paying down on the debt.

There is one final form of security on which I have not yet touched. In addition to security at home and in the home, we have sought for security from war with other nations. We have not been content merely to talk about peace. We have done something about it.

We are trying to break down the economic barriers, to soften the economic rivalries, to end the economic strife between nations; for these have been the causes and forerunners of war.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

OWEN

The Fashion Centre

Visit the Restaurant and the New Soda Lounge

Fourth Floor

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Keep Trim by Coming to

BON MARCHE Hairdressing

DEPARTMENT

Fourth Floor

WATER WAVE 2/-
TRIM 1/6
SHAMPOO 1/6
MANICURE 1/6

Bon Marche

THE FASHION STORE

Church and Basnett Streets

Liverpool Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

GEORGE HENRY LEE'S

Newly enlarged Refrigeration Department. Now stocked: Frigidaire, H. M. V., Kelvinator, Westinghouse Models.

Obtainable on convenient monthly payments.

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LIVERPOOL, ENG.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

isn't what the needy get, it is what the politicians take." He urged a system of federal grants-in-aid to the states.

Browder—Announces Return to Terre Haute

Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President of the United States, announces he will return to Terre Haute, Ind., to make a radio address. It was in that city that Mr. Browder was arrested and held in jail while his attorney behind a barricaded door delivered his barred speech. The publicity that Mr. Browder received by this episode was great. He is going back again, probably Monday or Tuesday. Many observers hold that the officials who locked Mr. Browder in jail turned out to be the best press agents the Communist cause has had for many a moon.

Air—Two of Globe Girdlers on Ship

An ocean liner making a two-day trip from Hong Kong to Manila carries two of the three reporters in a round-the-world race, while the third waited in Manila hoping for an early start on a flight across the Pacific, the Associated Press reports.

Aboard the liner President Pierce were Dorothy Kilgallen and Leo Kieran, who had arrived in separate planes at Hong Kong only an hour apart. Mr. Kieran landed at 2:39 a. m., E. S. T., in the regular Imperial Airways plane from Penang, and Miss Kilgallen an hour later in the special plane she had chartered at Hanoi. The President Pierce is due in Manila Thursday morning in time to allow the two reporters to catch the Pan American China Clipper on her first passenger flight to the United States. H. R. Ekins, the third entrant, has been in the lead since the third day of the race.

400 Hindus—On 'Voyage of Atonement'

Four hundred Hindus sail on a "voyage of atonement," to their native India, the Associated Press reports.

By returning to their homeland they hope to erase the sin against the Hindu orthodoxy, committed when they crossed the "Black Ocean" to come to Trinidad as indentured laborers before the system was abolished in 1917.

Several who had applied for repatriation changed their minds at the last minute, however, rather than face unknown conditions in the land of their birth. The laborers traveled on a specially chartered ship.

The indenture system was abolished in Trinidad in 1917. But during the years of its operation, 80,000 Indian laborers were brought to the island. They and their descendants now form one third of Trinidad's population.

Spain—Basques Bar Reprisal Executions

The Spanish Government time after time foils predictions that its defense is about to crumble. Though fighting against the trained regulars of the Spanish Army, as well as the Moors from Morocco, the militiamen of the Government have halted the Fascist steam roller in its most desperate momentum.

A Fascist attack at Robledo de Chavela is declared, by Madrid officials, to have been checkmated. If this be the case, the Fascists are held up in their drive to reach El Escorial, a strategic point for the attack on the capital. The hardy Asturian miners allegedly occupy four fifths of the city of Ovideo in the North. Fascist officials explain the seeming stalemate of their offensive by reports that they are occupied in "mopping up."

Dr. Marcel Junod, of the International Red Cross, elicits what is perhaps the first important concession looking toward the humanizing of the Spanish war—if such is possible. The Basque Government at Bilbao promised the Red Cross officials, according to the Associated Press, that it would refrain from reprisal executions.

Reich Sees Threat in Baltic In Anglo-Soviet Naval Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 13—The Anglo-Russian naval talks, concerning which Prince Otto von Bismarck, German Charge d'Affaires at London, is understood to have raised objections in a conversation at the Foreign Office yesterday, are expected to lead to a German request for revision of the Anglo-German naval agreement, according to reliable information here today.

The question is one on which Reichsführer Hitler is understood to be conferring with the Cabinet at his Bavarian home.

Initiative With England

Germany, according to the terms of the Anglo-German agreement of June, 1935, does not have the final word in matter of revision. The treaty expressly states that England alone shall decide whether the action of a third power requires reconsideration of the position.

But the German Government at the same time reserved the right to invite England to "examine any new situation if the general equilibrium of naval armaments should be violently upset."

Sees Effect in Baltic

Such an upset, it is maintained in certain quarters here, results from Russia's reservations concerning its naval position in the Far East and its cruiser armaments. Germany argues that its own strategic position in the Baltic Sea will be seriously affected.

Momentarily under the Anglo-German agreement Germany is limited in naval armaments to a ratio of 35 to 100 with England, which gives Germany a fleet of about 400,000 tons compared with a total French fleet, for example, of 650,000 tons.

The German Argument

The argument appears to be that just as the Franco-Russian military pact was interpreted here as altering Germany's strategic position on land, so Russia's reservations in the negotiations with England alter it on the sea.

Thus only 16 months after signature, an agreement whose chief German architect, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the new Ambassador to London, described at the time as "the first practical step toward limitation of armaments," is being seriously called in question.

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Police Graduates Of Federal School Form Association

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Creation of a new law enforcement organization composed of police officers from coast to coast who are graduates of the National Police Academy, was discolsed yesterday by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The police academy is conducted at Government expenses by Mr. Hoover's bureau for the training of state, county, and municipal police officers. The third session, which graduated 34 officers Saturday, brought the membership roll to 81.

One of the first acts of the new organization, to be known as "The F. B. I. National Police Academy Associates," was to organize a research committee "to study and develop law enforcement technique."

"This will serve," Mr. Hoover said, "to bring . . . new ideas and discoveries to the attention of law enforcement officers throughout the United States."

A second committee was formed "to study needed legislation for the improvement of law enforcement administration."

The associates chose for their first president Lieut. James B. Nolan of the New York City Police Department.

Other officers elected were: First Vice-President, H. O. Scott, a federal agent; Second Vice-President, E. G. Christensen of the Kansas State Highway Patrol; Secretary-Treasurer, Lieut. T. W. Ryan, Buffalo, N. Y. Police Department; Board of Governors, F. X. Latulipe, San Francisco Police Department; Capt. J. C. Downs, Baltimore, Md., Police Department; Lieut. D. A. Murphy, Massachusetts State Police; Sergeant E. S. Crowley, Providence, R. I., Police Department; and Historian, Capt. G. D. Callan, Newark, N. J., Police Department

Crowds in Kansas Greet Roosevelt On Midwest Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

"We are coming through a great national crists with flying colors," the President declared buoyantly. "We have not lost our self-respect. We have not changed our form of government."

"We have a net national debt which though greater in dollars is actually less in proportion to the income of the nation and in proportion to the wealth of the nation than the national debt was on March 4, 1933."

Arriving at Wichita at 9:30 a. m., the presidential train left again at 11, headed for rear-platform addresses at Florence, Emporia, Olathe and Kansas City. Plans called for campaign stops all up and down Governor Landon's Sunflower State, winding up at Kansas City. Tomorrow comes the big speech in Chicago.

The Roosevelt special entered Kansas last night at 7:15, mountain time, the first stop occurring at Syracuse. As Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the back platform, in the gloaming of a prairie evening, a certain trepidation seemed to hang on his words over his reception in the Landon home state.

Drops Jaunty Air

There was none of the jauntiness of the day's earlier addresses. He remarked whimsically that many easterners on his train supposed "Syracuse" meant the city in New York; and then went on to make a quiet, persausive explanation of his plans for increased farm security and stabilized prices. A crowd of several thousand listened attentively, but their mood was quiet and curious rather than enthusiastic. Several boys carried placards thanking the President for PWA work. One sign read:

"Thanks for our sewage plant, Roosevelt."

A more boisterous crowd greeted his appearance at the second stop, Garden City, Kan., at 8:20. Stars were out and red and green railway switch lights shone behind the crowd. Again Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the security motif, likening it to his plans for old-age security.

"We don't pretend to be infallible about it," he said, referring to the latter, "but we're trying."

Huge Crowd at Dodge City

The third stop in Kansas was at Dodge City, and here a really surprising crowd, numbering somewhere between 40,000 and 60,000, pushed and struggled under the street lamps about the railroad tracks to see and hear the President.

This western end of Kansas, afflicted by drought and dust, has been a heavy recipient of federal relief, and is supposed to be pro-Roosevelt. The crowd last night was considerably larger than the whole town's population, and had evidently gathered for miles. It was jammed solidly between rear platform and adjacent buildings, and portions of it could not see either the President, Mrs. Roosevelt or Secretary Wallace, as they talked. Though in holiday mood, the jostling crowd here again showed no particular ardor for the President, but rather a strong curiosity.

At midnight, the special quietly pulled into a rail siding of the little village of Lewis, Kan., 250 population, and halted for a night's rest before the excitment of the morrow. One lone filling station attendant was apparently the sole discoverer of the presidential presence. All exits but two of the long, luxurious train were closed and guarded, and secret service men patrolled outside under the clear, starry sky.

Roosevelt Increases Aggressiveness in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kans., Oct. 13 (With Roosevelt special)—The temper of the Roosevelt political tour of the Central West has grown steadily more aggressive. In large part this is responsive to the apparent desire of the crowds along the way. The growing tendency to attack, rather than to explain, which is always good politics, is emphasized most strongly now by the personal duel implied in the maneuver of coming directly into the Sunflower State.

From the first hour when the President started out on this expedition, the crowds have tended to applaud the portions of his speech based on direct attack. Some of the new deal economics and philosophical arguments have been over their heads but the denunciation of the Republicans by name has always brought a big cheer.

Though Mr. Roosevelt is too seasoned a campaigner to take the easiest way for quick laugh and applause which has turned many a candidate to demagogery, there is a noticeable evidence of the growth of a sharper and more direct assault on the Republicans.

Rivalry Is Emphasized

Now in the Sunflower State itself, held by the Democrats as doubtful by the mere fact of Mr. Roosevelt's invasion, the piquancy of a personal rivalry is emphasized.

Mr. Roosevelt entered the state, home of such renowned Republicans as William Allen White and Arthur Capper, of former Senator Henry Allen and Vice-President Charles Curtis, behind an advance barrage hurled from various vantage points along the way.

Mr. Roosevelt has never once mentioned his opponent by name in this campaign and for White House purposes he is masked under the anonymity of "the opposition party" or "Republican opponents." This impersonal disguise was almost torn asunder, however, by his speech at Denver yesterday when he referred to "Republican leaders" who, "when their own state or city or county was involved, were the first to run to Washington pleading for federal aid."

Kansas Not Backward

The comment recalled that Kansas, under its governor, now presidential candidate, has not been backward in receiving federal funds, amounting to $58,000,000 for relief, compared to $25,000,000 raised by the counties of Kansas and only $750,000 by the state. The state has received, all told, about $300,000,000 of federal funds, a fact certain to receive further emphasis from Democrats as the campaign progresses.

Incidentally, in this connection, Mr. Roosevelt's Harvard training has produced a number of recent classical references. Some of them have not been wholly successful. For example, a crowd of 12,000 at Omaha, Neb., remained comparatively unmoved when Mr. Roosevelt referred to the Greek giant Antaeus. Even when Mr. Roosevelt recalled that this giant's strength increased a hundred-fold every time he touched mother earth, the applause seemed a little forced. The President pointed out that the American farmer was like that, too, but finally decided to let it pass.

"The Crowd Knew Janus

But the classival jab yesterday about "an old Roman god named Janus" brought a roar that did credit to the mythological erudition of the mining town of Denver. Referring to "Republican leaders," Mr. Rosevelt charged they were making one kind of spending speech in the West, and another kind of economy speech in the East.

The struggle in Kansas is more than for the state's nine electoral votes. Party prestige is involved. Kansas generally goes Republican, but supported Wilson twice, and gave Roosevelt a majority in 1932. Chairman Farley's pride has been touched by the way the Republicans jumped on his inadvertent reference to Kansas "as a typical prairie state," and echoed it throughout the breadth of the land. But the matter goes beyond this.

An invasion of Kansas is an attack on Republican morale by the mere hint that the Republican Governor cannot carry his own state. Morale is important in any campaign.

Crowds Less Responsive

The jaunty confidence of the Democrats has certainly increased aboard this train since the tour began, though this writer can say as a matter of personal observation and comparison that crowds in many instances have been less responsive to Mr. Roosevelt than in 1932. But Democrats are certain they will carry the election in any case, and see Governor Landon as a local hero who may contest the precarious Kansas Senate seat of the Democratic incumbent, George McGill, in 1938, if defeated for President this year.

McGill barely squeaked through in the 1932 Democratic landslide by 26,000 out of a total of more than 600,000 votes cast. Democrats would like to end the Landon menace once and for all, therefore, by a defeat of the candidate in his own state.

They despair, however, of defeating the incumbent Republican Senator Arthur Capper, despite the poetic name of his Democratic rival in this election, Omar Ketchum, and it is generally believed that the veteran Senator Capper will run ahead of his party.

Maryland Poll Gives Roosevelt Big Lead

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt, with 274,742 votes tabulated in the presidential poll conducted by the Baltimore Sunpapers (Ind. Dem.), had 175,816 to 97,207 for Landon.

Roosevelt's percentage was 63.99 and that of Landon 35.38. Norman Thomas, Socialist, had 1023; Aiken, Labor, 177, and Browder, Communist, 519.

There were 2663 "write-in" ballots for Lemke, Union party candidate, whose name is not on the Maryland ballot.

Hudson River's Highest Spot

Indian Head is the highest point of the Palisades of the Hudson river and is so called because of its resemblance to the features of a human face.

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Europa (Mid.)	Oct. 16	Southampton	Oct. 22	Oct. 16, 1:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm
Britannica	Oct. 17	Southampton	Oct. 25	Oct. 16, 8:00 pm	Oct. 17, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	Oct. 21	Oct. 16, 4:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:30 pm
*Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Gen. Pershing	Portland	Oct. 20	Oct. 15, 4:00 pm	Oct. 15, 8:30 pm
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Oct. 24	Oct. 19, 4:00 pm	Oct. 19, 8:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed. †China must be specially addressed.

Crooks Sails From Australia, Wiser but Not Sadder Singer

Richard Crooks

Five Concerts Became 11; Audience Larger Than Melba's Heard Him

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Richard Crooks who leaped from a boys' choir in Trenton, N. J., to leading tenor roles at the Metropolitan Opera House without help from Hollywood, is sailing Wednesday from Australia for New York. This American tenor in the Antipodes has learned a lot. So has his wife.

Mr. Crooks sailed last spring for Australia by way of Honolulu. He got his first jolt with the leis at Honolulu. They wanted him to sing a recital; he obliged at sunset. And the captain held his boat two hours so he could sing all the encores the Hawaiians wanted.

He landed duly in Australia, and was hustled forthwith to Sydney. No other Australian city will do for an Antipodean debut. Melbourne is, it seems, too much under English dominance, and the native populace dislikes taking tips from its foster mother.

He was booked for five recitals in Sydney, but he found that no artist knows how often he will sing in Australia. The Australians book a minimum number of recitals, adding thereto if the subject makes a hit. Mr. Crooks did.

Concerts Doubled

The five concerts became 11. This made it tough on Mr. Crooks. He had started abroad with 10 complete programs, about three times the number a singer takes on the road in America. He had to go into conference with Freddy Schauwecker, his tall, thin, rather aesthetic-looking accompanist. They got together an eleventh program.

Thence Melbourne and the Britishers. They demanded 11 concerts also, and got them. From Melbourne the stocky tenor with the boyish smile and big chest, and the gangling pianist went to Perth, to Tasmania, Christchurch, Brisbane, Adelaide, Wellington, Dunedin. It was the same everywhere.

Last week Mr. Crooks was recalled to Melbourne for a final concert. They opened the exhibition hall to care for the 10,000 persons who heard him. The audience was larger than any Mme. Melba ever drew in Australia—and Mme. Melba has been Australia's musical criterion since she began singing.

Took Winter Clothes

Mrs. Crooks went along, and so did the two Crooks children, Patricia, who is 13, and Dickey, who is 10. Everybody took winter clothes, not knowing about Australia in winter. The wraps never left the trunks. The tenor also took along his golf clubs and fishing tackle. These also remained undisturbed, Mr. Crooks was singing every other day, and the time between was given to rest, investigating the domestic habits of the koala, receiving people at various lord mayor's receptions, and preparing that extra program.

Mrs. Crooks found herself forced out of the background, where she habitually lingers, and made an authority on American home customs. She has interviewed right and left, and finally forced to make a radio broadcast. It was her first.

Mr. Crooks is sailing back to his operatic, recital and radio activities by way of Hawaii. He starts work in America with operatic appearances in San Francisco.

Army of Young Workers Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

dividual youth with reliable information concerning the opportunities and the requirements in the different types of occupations, help him to understand his own equipment of aptitudes in relation to these opportunities; and assist him in planning and carrying forward a program of personal development.

Members of the committee who drew up the report were Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission; Virgil Jordan, of the National Industrial Conference Board; and Spencer Miller Jr., representing the American Federation of Labor.

In another report, Dr. Marion R. Trabue, professor of education at the University of North Carolina, urged an extensive study of the aptitudes and abilities of individuals and the requirements of different kinds of jobs so that work and the worker may be made to fit.

On the basis of information gathered from 23,166 young people in Pennsylvania, Dr. Harlan Updegraff, educational consultant, advocated widening the school curricula so as to include more material relative to family and community living.

Princeton Lists 17,967 Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 13—The names of alumni in every state in the Union and 75 foreign lands are contained in the fifteenth triennial directory of Princeton University, published by the graduate council under the direction of its secretary, Donald W. Griffin '23, this week. The number of living alumni totals 17,967. Included are 13,185 men who graduated from Princeton, 4782 who were students, but did not graduate, and 2470 recipients of higher degrees exclusive of Princeton graduates.

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Bullitt Presents Credentials To French President

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—William C. Bullitt pledged himself to efforts to reinforce Franco-American friendship on the basis of loyalty to "liberty, democracy and peace" in presenting his credentials as U. S. Ambassador to President Albert Lebrun today.

The new United States envoy, who succeeds the late Jesse Isidor Straus, who resigned prior to his passing, brought greetings to President Lebrun from President Roosevelt "for the happiness and prosperity of your great country."

The ceremony was held in the Elysée palace.

"My mission will be to strengthen the friendly relations that already exist between our countries," said Ambassador Bullitt.

A battalion of republican guards in gala uniform rendered the military honors as the new ambassador, accompanied by the high personnel of the embassy, arrived at the palace.

Pierre de Fouquières, chief of Protocol at the Quai d'Orsay and introducer of ambassadors, presented Ambassador Bullitt to President Lebrun. With the President was Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister.

Replying to Mr. Bullitt, M. Lebrun said he would find the French unanimously in accord with his efforts to reinforce cordial relations of the two countries.

"The secular friendship uniting our two nations," said the President, "corresponds in a manner never more clear to the instinctive wishes and thoughts of our two peoples. The principles of liberty, democracy and peace are to both peoples the objects of a veritable cult. For both, they constitute the most precious patrimony and remain the laws of pacific progress and human dignity."

New York Tugboat Crews Receive Wage Increase

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—A blanket wage increase of $10 per month averted a threatened strike yesterday of 2500 crew members of New York harbor tugboats. Capt William A. Maher, secretary of the Associated Marine Workers of America, called it "as liberal an offer as business conditions permit."

Both he and James G. Conway, chairman of the board, expressed the belief the union acted wisely in accepting. The increase met the union demands for relicensed men but fell short of the requested increase to $5 per day for unlicensed men, who now receive $2.26 to $4.03 per day.

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Madrid's Water Supply Reported Cut by Rebels

WITH THE INSURGENT FORCES ON THE AVILA FRONT, NEAR SAN MARTIN DE VALDEIGLESIAS, Spain, Oct. 13 (AP)—Government planes rained a heavy bombardment of steel on insurgent troops today in an attempt to halt the fascist advance on Madrid.

Three ships dropped more than 50 bombs on concentrations of Moorish cavalry outside the walls of San Martin.

Many cavalrymen—mounted on mules—huddled sidewise across the animals and threw blankets over themselves for protection. Some escaped with slight wounds when the mules were shot from under them.

The bombardment wrecked several houses.

Insurgent commanders, whose forces seized the huge power dams on the Alberche river, cut the supply lines to the capital yesterday.

Although they occupied the plants Saturday, the fascists were forced to wait until the arrival of an electrical expert who could pull the switches and stop the dynamos. All of the regular engineering force at the plant either had been killed by retreating Government militiamen or had disappeared from the region.

Officers declared that the five power stations supplied 75,000 kilowatt hours of current to Madrid. By cutting the switches, four-fifths of the capital's electrical supply was blocked, they asserted, leaving Madrid only a small amount from another plant near Guadalajara.

Government's Forces Hold Back Insurgents

MOCEJON, Spain, Oct. 13 (AP)—Hard-driving Government forces, protecting the vital railroad junction Castillejos, succeeded last night in pinning the Spanish insurgents to the north side of the Tagus river and moved up almost to the gates of the city itself.

Government troops on the southern bank of the Tagus exchanged fire with the insurgents on the northern bank.

Despite fighting along the river, it was possible to approach within three kilometers of Toledo around a road following the southern bank. An Associated Press correspondent who accompanied United States Military Attaché Fuqua in a tour of the front was able to get a clear view of Toledo, with the gaunt ruins of the Alcazar looming against the darkening sky.

The cathedral tower behind the Alcazar was apparently unharmed by shelling and the city itself gave no sign of life except for the interchange of artillery fire. Aside from the bursts of shells, the once populous town might have been a ghost city.

Across the river, in the direction of Bargas, an artillery duel was in progress between Bargas insurgents and Government forces at Olias del Rey, but it appeared the insurgents were being held in a sector swinging around Bargas and the Tagus river with Government forces holding Olias del Rey, Magan and Mocejon.

Except for troops in the countryside close to Toledo, the southern side of the river was deserted and there was no indication of the insurgents making any attempt to advance either towards Aranjuez or to the south toward Orgaz.

Gaumont Films Remain British In New Transfer

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A gigantic moving picture deal, hailed as "assuring" British control of Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, was announced last night.

By the announced agreement, control of Gaumont-British will go to the Associated British Picture Corporation at a date not specified.

It was estimated the combined assets of the two corporations will be £24,000,000 ($120,000,000).

Hardly had the agreement been announced when Mr. Sidney R. Kent, president of Twentieth-Century-Fox Film, which has been reported negotiating for control of Gaumont-British, declared that part of the sale hinged upon a consent by Twentieth-Century which had not yet been given.

Mr. John Maxwell, chairman and Managing Director of the Associated British Picture Corporation said that the announced agreement "assures" Gaumont-British from passing "under foreign control."

By the transaction, the Maxwell interests acquired 250,000 Class B shares of the Metropolis and Bradford Trust, which controlled Gaumont-British, while the deal is to be completed by the further purchase of 5100 class A shares held by the Ostrer Brothers.

King Edward Moves His Residence To Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—King Edward VIII officially took up residence yesterday in Buckingham Palace, home of Britain's rulers for 100 years, leaving his "town house" in St. James's Palace.

Henceforth, the King will live in the great structure where his father, George V, his grandfather, Edward VII, and his great grandmother, Queen Victoria, lived before him.

The crown-topped flagpole from which the royal standard is flown was transferred from St. James's Palace to Buckingham, officially signalizing the move which was made while the King was week ending at his favorite Belvedere country home, near Sunningdale.

In delaying moving into Buckingham Palace following his accession, last January, he allowed Queen Mary time to move into Marlborough House.

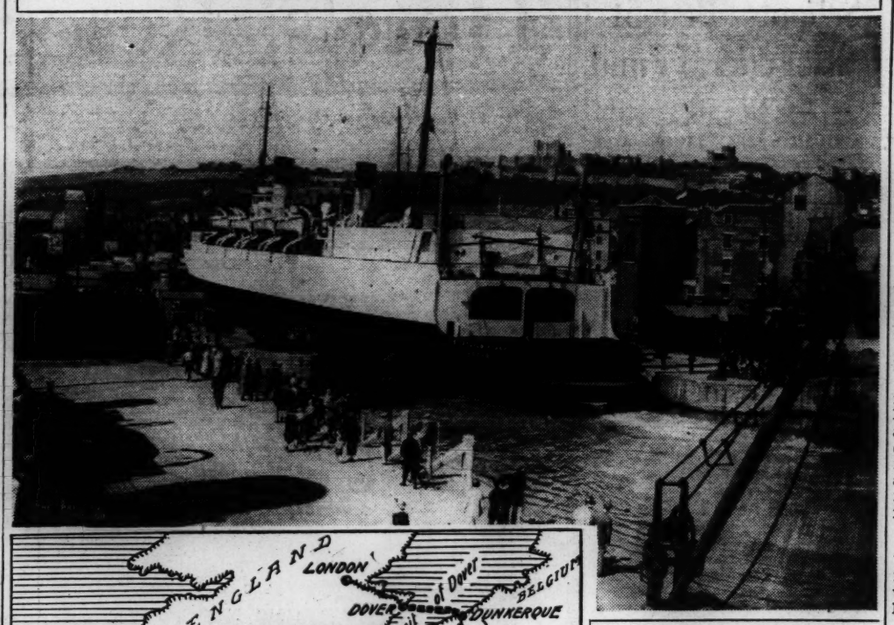
But Buckingham Palace is nothing if not large. It contains hundreds of rooms, about a mile of corridors and nearly 1000 doors.

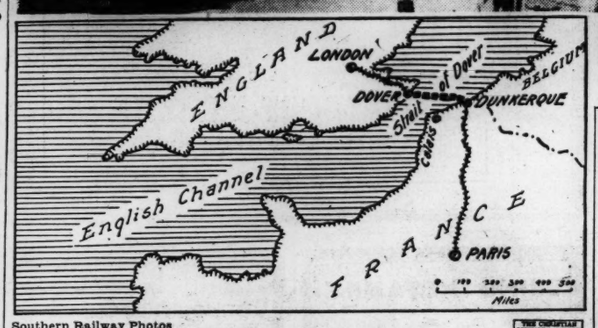
Twelve Defendants Bailed In 'Third Degree' Killing

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Oct. 13 (AP)—Judge Horace S. Dumbauld ruled yesterday the 12 persons indicted in connection with the alleged "third degree" killing of Frank C. Monaghan may remain free under $100,000 bond, pending their trial, probably next month. Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti strongly opposed the release of the defendants, arguing that "murder is not a bailable offense."

Judge Dumbauld fixed the bail of the seven indicted on murder charges, including District Attorney James A. Reilly, at $10,000 each. He set the amount for five others accused of aiding and abetting "in the felonious assault" at $6000 each. All 12 provided bail immediately.

First Trains Cross English Channel on Ferry





Southern Railway Photos

Another Epic Written in Sea-Rail Service

In the Upper View Is the Cross-Channel Ferry, the Twickenham, Which, With Two Sister Ships, Is on Nightly Service Between the British and French Ports, Where Entire Passenger Trains Take to the Sea. The Dotted Line on the Map Shows the Route of Train Ferry From Dover to Dunkerque, France. The Heavy Line Indicates the Railway Line From Dunkerque to Paris

Inequalities in Soviet Soil Bar Equality in Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet peasants, who were reduced a few years ago to a common standard of living by drastic state interference, are beginning once more to show all the inequalities characteristic of other phases of contemporary Soviet society.

Such inequalities are not only tolerated but encouraged by Communist rulers, in order to provide that incentive which has been found necessary to make the system of state ownership workable.

Get Higher Compensation

Communist theorists view with satisfaction the emergence of ambitious and enterprising peasants; these men and women are now described as "Stakhanovists," and are praised and petted by state officials and given substantially higher compensation than their easy-going colleagues.

Many of these favored individuals closely resemble the "kulaks" who were so ruthlessly "liquidated" a few years ago. There is one important difference, however. The "kulaks" resisted inclusion in the state-controlled collective framework; the present peasant leaders have found their opportunities for advancement within that framework.

Inequalities in Land

But unfavorable crop weather this year has emphasized the rapid development of another kind of inequality not so pleasing to the Communists. It has been discovered that even stupid peasants in a collective farm whose land is good have become more prosperous than the most enterprising cultivators of inferior land. This is one of those "unjust" differences which the Communists propose eventually to eliminate.

The Ukraine and North Caucasus regions, possessing the finest agricultural land in the Soviet Union, have overcome the results of unfavorable weather by superior use of machinery, and reported a better harvest than last year's, when the weather was better. In Central European Russia and Western Siberia, on the contrary, spring drought and autumn rains have sharply reduced the yield.

Blamed for Poor Harvests

The official press blames the peasants, and the state officials who control them, for the poor harvest in these regions. "They hide their faults behind talk about drought and unseasonable rains," commented the newspaper Izvestia.

These regions are accused of failing to use complicated machinery properly, and of overlooking the benefits of "scientific agriculture." They are plainly told that they must suffer the consequences of their own ignorance, and must make full deliveries in kind to the state.

Land Leased to Collectives

There is probably some truth in these accusations. The southern peasants seem to have adapted themselves more quickly to mechanized agriculture. But the fact remains that the rich lands of the south are certain to yield higher crops over a period of years than the poorer lands of other regions. The peasants settled in the south, if equally treated, are certain to become more prosperous than those less favorably situated.

The Soviet state owns all the land; but it has leased land "in perpetuity" to more than 250,000 collective farms. These leases are granted to the collectives, not to the individuals composing them; but individuals cannot be deprived of their share in the proceeds so long as they commit no "anti-state" offense.

Would Raise General Yield

Inequalities already have become very striking. Ukrainian and North Caucasian peasants are much more prosperous than those in less favored regions; those with better land in one region are decidedly more prosperous than near-by collectives with poorer land. "Scientific agriculture" helps good land as well as bad, so that this inequality will continue.

For the present, Communists obviously intend to leave matters alone. They believe that less favored peasants will be forced to work harder and apply new methods in order to live, and will thus raise the general yield. But it seems improbable that Communists will tolerate for long inequalities which have nothing to do with individual enterprise.

Shifts in Membership

The Soviet state possesses the means to reduce such inequalities. Although it has leased land to collectives "in perpetuity," the number of members in each collective is not fixed. The state can compel more prosperous collectives to accept new members, thus reducing the individual share; and can reduce the membership of less prosperous collectives, thus increasing the individual share. The authorities can apply this process of "leveling" whenever they wish to do so.

The fate of Soviet peasants, like that of all other Soviet citizens, is firmly controlled by the state. The authorities may reduce the prosperity of those favored by nature by the simple process of increasing membership of collectives, which in effect reduces the individual holding. Conversely, the state can in effect increase the holdings of less favored collectives by reducing the number of members.

San Francisco Urges Stricter Regulations For Fire Prevention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—National Fire Prevention Week caught on here in a blaze of enthusiasm. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has undertaken a campaign to promote additional means of safety against fire hazards. The special Chamber committee, headed by Evans M. Taylor, met Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and offered a fire prevention program.

The Junior Chamber's program included:

"1. Revision in the manner of handling permits to enable greater co-ordination and to afford means of recheck.

"2. Revision of the method of operation of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

"3. Codification of all laws and ordinances dealing with fire prevention, fire protection, and fire-spread-control.

"4. Adoption of regulations to reduce fire hazards in certain classes of buildings by installation of sprinkler and fire alarm systems.

"5. Establishment of a fire prevention school for janitors and watchmen.

"6. Tightening up of regulations governing fire escapes.

"7. Immediate purchase of two more aerial ladders for the fire department to facilitate rescues from high buildings."

Added to this official action by the Chamber, the San Francisco fire department, aided by volunteer firemen from the Peninsula fire departments, built and then burned a three-story building in the Stadium. In putting this fire out the most modern methods of fire fighting were demonstrated, including new fog nozzles, chemicals, and foam extinguishers.

London Rabbi Begins Duties in Adelaide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Rev. L. Rubin-Zacks, formerly of London, has begun his duties as first minister to the Adelaide Hebrew congregation. He comes to Adelaide with the highest recommendations from the principal of the Jews College, London.

He took his B. A. degree at the London University with honors and his M. A. with distinction in Rabbinics. Before coming to Adelaide he had charge of the Brixton congregation. Since his arrival the Rev. Mr. Rubin-Zacks has been appointed tutor in Hebrew at the university. His wife is an active social worker.

London-to-Paris Travelers Sleep On Train Ferry

Special to The Christi Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 13—Yesterday morning a trainload of travelers from London disembarked here, having gone to bed in a sleeper at the British capital the previous night and crossed the Channel in the train.

This was the inaugural trip of the new London-Paris direct night train service, making use of the new Southern Railway train ferries, Twickenham Ferry, Hampton Ferry and Shepperton Ferry. The train ferries run betwen Dover and Dunkerque, France.

Special arrangements had been made with customs authorities and French officials boarded the train, shortly before it pulled into Paris, to examine passports. Similar arrangements to enable voyagers to sleep on undisturbed have been made with the British authorities for the opposite service.

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—For the first time in history, railway travelers from Paris to London slept their way in luxury last night across the English Channel.

The new $5,000,000 system, eliminating the old necessity of being awakened at unearthly nocturnal hours for the transfer from train to ship at Channel terminal ports, was started last night when the first seagoing train left the Nord Station, Paris, at 11:30 o'clock, en route to Victoria Station, London.

Three new ocean ferries, each of 2840 tons and capable of holding 12 sleeping cars or 40 freight cars, will rush the Paris-London trains across the bumpy Channel waters, with passengers snug in their berths and trains snug in their mother ships.

Described as an epic in modern engineering feats, construction of the new ocean lock at Dover had to allow for a 25-foot daily rise and fall of Channel waters. Inclined "slips" or gangplanks, such as are used for passengers or automobiles, had to be replaced by locks enabling trains to run aboard the ships at any tide level.

Giant electric pumps enable the train ferries to be berthed at requisite levels in 30 minutes, even with a channel storm pounding mountainous waves over the outer protections of Dover harbor.

On board the ferries are four tracks for the 12 sleeping cars, accommodations for 500 passengers, including those in the train berths, cabins and salons housing ordinary travelers, and a ship garage accommodating 25 automobiles.

Extra fare of about $10 is charged for the sleeper on the London-Paris express, which will run nightly in each direction.

Loyalists Claim Rebels' Advance On Madrid Halts

MADRID, Oct. 13 (AP)—Socialist militiamen, fighting to halt an insurgent advance on Madrid, gained in six engagements with fascist troops, the War Ministry reported today.

Government operations in scattered sectors brought new assaults on insurgent attackers, the Ministry declared, while other Socialist forces repulsed fascist drives.

Government Gains

The War Ministry claimed these achievements:

1. Socialist troops at Robledo de Chavela resisted successfully strong attacks by insurgent columns attempting to push toward the strategic center of El Escorial from the fascist-dominated stronghold at Cerebros.

2. Government militia columns, operating from bases at Navas del Rey and Pelayos, hindered an insurgent drive eastward from San Martin de Valdeiglesias with strong counter-attacks.

3. Defending socialists halted a fascist threat on the important communications center at Castillejos, holding the attacking divisions on the north bank of the Tagus river near Mocejon.

Insurgents Scattered

4. Insurgent formations were scattered in bitter fighting near Teruel, provincial capital in eastern-central Spain, with 40 fascist soldiers killed and 200 others taken prisoners.

5. Blockading drives north of Toledo, insurgent base southwest of Madrid, halted fascist advance near Olias del Rey and Bargas.

6. With dynamite and artillery, invading Government bomb squads—led by Asturian miners—pushed into Oviedo, Asturian city in the far north. About four-fifths of the city was declared occupied by the Socialists as insurgent defenders retired.

Ministerial Decrees

Two new ministerial decrees were announced by the Madrid Administration. The Ministry of Agriculture ordered confiscation of all rural estates belonging to persons directly or indirectly implicated in the fascist rebellion.

Free secondary school education was decreed by the Ministry of Education for all children, extending the privileges which previously had been offered only in elementary schools.

Military circles debated reports that the insurgent forces occupying Toledo had begun evacuation of that war-shattered city 41 miles southwest of the capital.

Educator Advocates Jobless Summer Study

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the Georgia University system advocated year-round operation of the nation's high schools today, to provide "technical and vocational" courses for jobless boys and girls.

"Why should the million upon millions invested in the physical plants be idle during the summer months?" Dr. Sanford asked, in an address prepared for delivery before the Southeastern Planning Council.

Dr. Sanford took as the basis of his argument college summer sessions, which he said originated at the University of Georgia in 1903.

He said that his summer school plan for high schools does not mean that the faculty should teach for 12 months, nor does it mean that boys and girls should be required to attend high schools 12 months in the year.

"The faculty, the curriculum, the purpose, the personnel of the summer session can be entirely different from the regular term of nine months," he explained.

"Schools exist not only for children, but also for adults. With no jobs in sight, many boys and girls would like some kind of technical or vocational courses."

Mud Flat Turned Into Beach As Shanghai Transports Sand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's attitude toward out-of-door recreation has long been summed up, in most Occidental eyes, by the tale of the old mandarin who watched the foreigners running about in the hot sun after a tennis ball only to remark, "But why do that when they could hire coolies to do it for them very cheaply?"

But China has changed vastly, taking keenly to modern sports and incidentally developing a desire for recreation spots for the general public. That is the reason Kaochiao Beach has now come into being near Shanghai—an all-Chinese development under forbidding natural conditions.

Shanghai is built on a mud flat on the Whangpoo river near the mouth of the Yangtse. The whole surrounding country is mud, and flat, and piled up by the Yangtse's centuries of sediment-carrying.

Under these discouraging circumstances the City Government of Greater Shanghai is nevertheless doggedly plowing ahead at the task of providing some sort of outdoor recreative facilities of the sort wanted by New China, and Kaochiao Beach is part of the answer.

To get to Kaochiao one first boards a City Government ferry on the Whangpoo—a spotless modern motor vessel, well equipped and with excellent service. A ride of about an hour down the Whangpoo puts one at a small town on the far side of the river, where one boards an American motor bus for a 20-minute ride across what is in effect a sort of peninsula, with the Whangpoo at one side, the last part of the Yangtse at its end, and the ocean on the other side.

Thus one comes to Kaochiao Beach—a place built from nothing in particular, but now very attractive with a group of fresh new buildings, specially sodded green grass, rows of tents and huts, and a beach from which the stones are being plucked daily and where red marker-buoys and other fixtures make for pleasure and safety. The water is a bit muddy, it is true, but that is one of the things which can't be helped.

There was a marked lack of sand to begin with, and that is worth special mention. The city authorities did not want to ask people to bathe from a mud beach so they sent to distant Ningpo and imported sand—a process which is still going on, and probably must continue indefinitely.

Chilean Parties Coalesce And Divide Cabinet Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Spanish revolution has been a deciding factor in the return of the powerful Radical group to the National Government fold, and President Alessandri can now claim that his regime is representative of 95 per cent of the votes cast at the last general election.

The Radical party, representative of professional and artisan groups, has more members in both Senate and Chamber than any other party. The Conservatives are a close second and the Liberals third. There are not more than half a dozen extremists. The Radicals joined with the Conservatives, Liberals and other constitutional parties in electing President Alessandri's National Government, but afterward withdraw, and finally went into opposition.

Following Left Swing

There is no doubt why the Radicals went into opposition. They have some astute political leaders who detected a national swing to the left. It was accentuated by an international trend to the left. Thereupon, they consented to enter a Popular Front, similar to the movement that had been successful in the mother country and in France, and they began to consort with socialists and communists for the first time. It was an alluring prospect for a party anxious to obtain majority power.

But, having staked their immediate future on the Popular Front, it was impossible for them to escape both the national and international consequences of their association with the left extremists. The motherland's civil war placed the Radicals in a delicate position, and in the early stages it was no secret that the leaders were seeking the first favorable opportunity of redeeming their reputation among the constitutionalists. It was useless for them to protest that they would not be influenced by the Reds when they came into power; concrete European lessons rose up in evidence against them. Members of their own party began to revolt.

Presidential Welcome

President Alessandri held out a welcoming hand when the Radical leader, Octavio Señoret, came forward with the olive branch. At his instigation, neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals made the path of reconciliation more difficult than it was. At the commencement of the negotiations, the extreme rightists wanted a clear-cut Radical renunciation of the Popular Front, but the majority of the Government supporters had no desire to force humiliation. The pretext of Cabinet reorganization, permitting the re-entry of the Radicals, was to provide guarantees for impartial general elections next March.

No More Popular Front

Several face-saving atempts were made within the Radical ranks and two motions to make return conditional on Popular Front representation were rejected. In the new Cabinet there will be three representatives of the party. The Liberals also have three and the Conservatives and Democrats, a minority group that has given consistent support to the National Government, two each. President Alessandri secured the retention of Miguel Cruchaga, Conservative, at the Foreign Office and Gustavo Ross, Liberal, at the Treasury. Both have held their posts for four consecutive years. The National Defense and Interior portfolios—key posts from an electoral viewpoint — are held by Liberals. Emilio Bello Codesido continues as Defense Minister and Matias Silva becomes Minister of Interior (and Premier). The Radicals were satisfied with a Liberal as Premier.

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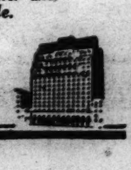

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Landon Outlines Plans at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13 (AP)—The text of Governor Landon's speech:

Tonight I want to talk about the most urgent human problem that faces the American people at this hour. The problem of the millions of men and women of this country—our fellow citizens—who are out of jobs and the many more millions who are on relief.

I am going to discuss our Government's responsibility for the protection of these men and women on relief until they can again find employment at real jobs, paying the best of good wages. And at the very outset let me repeat a pledge I have made from Kansas to Maine. If I am elected Chief Executive of this country, the federal budget is going to be balanced, but it is not going to be balanced at the expense of our needy unemployed. They are entitled to ample relief for their needs, and I shall see that they get it.

Ignorance on Unemployment

In approaching this human problem of relief, the first amazing fact that we encounter is this. Nobody in America tonight knows exactly how many are on relief. Even the Government at Washington does not know. This is inexcusable.

This Administration has found time to make tourist guide books. It has found money to classify fossils. It has spent $7,500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in the name of relief. But it has found neither time nor money to inform itself of the extent and nature of the relief problem. In a matter that directly involves one sixth of our people, this is, to say the least, tragic neglect.

The American Federation of Labor says there are over 11,000,000 unemployed. There appear to be about 20,000,000 on relief, this is no situation to be dismissed with talk of rising stock market prices in New York; it cannot be turned aside by boasting of corporation profits. This is a situation that must be faced openly and with courage.

Duties Above Dollars

We are a generous people. We have gladly provided for our fellow citizens, who, through no fault of their own, have been deprived of livelihood. We shall continue to be liberal.

But liberality is not enough. We have duties that go beyond mere dollars. We have the duty of administering relief so wisely, so sympathetically, that human values will not be destroyed. And we have the duty of doing everything within our power to assist real recovery. That means to get real jobs for the unemployed.

In both these duties the present Administration has a record of miserable failure.

Money intended for the relief of human suffering is being diverted to the building up of a shameless political machine. No professions of warm humanity can hide this fact.

Have Made a Separate Class

Our hearts go out to these millions of our own people who through no fault of their own have been the victims of this debauching of relief funds for political purposes

But even that is not the worst that has happened under this Administration. They may call it reform, they may call it national planning, but the ugly fact is the members of this Administration have condemned one sixth of our people to live in a separate economic world of their own. Isolated from the main stream of our national life, they have been catalogued, registered, regimented and controlled by a federal bureaucracy which promises them no future. All that they can hope for is the bare necessities of life. In this separate world they are deprived of the hope and opportunity that is their birthright.

Must End Dependence

Surely it is our imperative duty to help these millions of men and women free themselves from dependence on government. We must help them win back their independence.

Our people want to stand on their own feet. I do not agree for a moment with those who say that a large group of our fellow-citizens prefer relief to honest work. Every self-respecting American wants a recovery that will bring real jobs at real pay. We all know that this is the only final solution to the relief problem.

After three years it must be obvious that waste and extravagance do not make jobs. Cracking down on business, and arousing class hatreds do not restore employment. Recovery and re-employment will never come back while honest business is forced to tiptoe through a series of breathing spells.

Restoring Initiative

The way to recovery is for the Government to stop trying to run the lives of 130,000,000 people. If the Government will do this, if it will give American initiative a chance, 11,000,000 men and women will not long be looking vainly for jobs.

We refuse to believe these members of this Administration who say this nation has passed its last frontier of opportunity—those prophets of despair who claim that never again will there be work in this country for everybody. This doctrine of despair has been preached time and time before. Always it has been given the lie by the inventiveness, the energy and the self-reliance of the American people. There is still work to be done in this country—plenty of work—far more work than planners in Washington realize, or can ever provide.

Relief Until Jobs Come

Common sense tells us that complete re-employment cannot take place overnight. Our sense of duty tells us that until there are jobs for all we must provide relief. Unlike the Administration, however, I view relief as a temporary problem.

The first step toward solving it is to forget about politics and fix our attention upon the needs of the unemployed.

Everybody knows there is too much politics in relief. This has become a national scandal. The evidence of this playing of politics has been supported by documented and sworn testimony, published in every part of the land. It is a disgrace to the Administration. It is more than that. It is a humiliation to the American people. I am dedicated to the proposition that henceforth no American citizen shall ever again be put in the position where he has to sell his vote for bread.

Charges Relief Abuses

Now I am going to discuss the flagrant mismanagement of relief by this Administration. It has diverted hundreds of millions of dollars intended for relief to non-relief purposes. It has used relief as an experimental playground for every foolish fad and pet theory that came along. The whole program has lacked any sound, practical, clear-headed planning. What a record for an administration that wants to arrange the details of the entire economic life of our people.

After nearly four years this Administration should have definite ideas on how to meet the relief problem. But it must be obvious to everyone that it has none. Look at its record.

In the spring of 1933 an elaborate program was started. The FERA was to help the states take care of actual need. The Public Works Administration and the NRA were to provide work for millions. But by the time autumn came around, it was discovered that these plans had failed.

And so another alphabetical agency was set up, the CWA. It ran for just four months.

The President Acts

For the next 10 months the Administration went back to the old FERA. Then in January, 1935, the President told Congress:

The Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief. I am not willing that the vitality of our people be further sapped by the giving of cash, of market baskets, of a few hours of weekly work, cutting grass, raking leaves, or picking up papers in the public parks."

He, therefore, asked Congress for a blank check of $4,880,000,000 to start a new program—the so-called program of work relief.

So in May, 1935, the WPA was introduced and for the next few months we had both FERA and WPA. And so it has gone, men and women have been shifted from home relief to work relief and back to home relief again. The plain fact of the matter is they still don't know where they stand. All they know is they are in the grip of their political exploiters.

No Definite Plan Yet

In this piling of program upon program there has been no progress whatsoever. Men are still looking in vain for an effective plan of relief. Instead of getting that, there has been more red tape, and more politics.

This probably explains why the Administration has deliberately kept the country in the dark. It has consistently refused to make available clear and adequate figures on the use of relief funds. Even our federal and state legislative bodies cannot get their questions answered satisfactorily.

Last spring, the Pennsylvania State Senate appointed a committee to investigate relief. At once, the non-political director of the WPA instructed employees not to answer questions.

Incredible in Free America

Next, the Department of Justice furnished lawyers to all the witnesses to help them carry out that order. Finally, an assistant attorney general appeared in person and obtained an injunction against the committee to prevent a highly proper investigation. This is an incredible thing in free America.

What figures have been made public are strangely contradictory. For example, in May, 1933, the average cost of each relief case was $15.15 a month. Twenty months later the cost had doubled. It was $30.45 per month. But why the cost doubled, they won't tell us.

We are told that in 1935, the cost per case for relief in Nevada was $860 a year, while in the near-by State of Idaho it was only $454. Why? They won't tell us.

Why the Difference

We are told that under the FERA the cost of administration—the overhead—in South Carolina was 18 per cent. But in Vermont it was only 5½ per cent. Why? They won't tell us.

It is time we demanded an answer.

On Jan. 3, 1934, the President told Congress:

"If we maintain the course I have outlined, we can confidently look forward to greater employment and a diminution of relief expenses."

We did maintain the course he outlined, but did we get any reduction of relief expenses? We did not. At present the Administration is spending in the name of relief at an annual rate of a billion and half more than in 1934. And yet, less than two weeks ago in Pittsburgh, the President told us that we have had a more rapid recovery than ever he had anticipated. And the band played "Happy Days Are Here Again."

No one objects to the money spent if it goes to those actually in need. But I do condemn the mismanagement which keeps the unemployed at subsistence wages while providing good salaries for the favored few. It is not a question of how much the unemployed are getting; it is a question of how much their political exploiters are taking. What is the proper method for handling relief? It is not an easy problem. But it is a problem which can—and must—be solved. Surely the courage and common sense that has built America will not surrender before the challenge of this task.

As I have said, the first thing is to get rid of waste, extravagance and politics in the administration of relief. We must have a common-sense, workable solution. It must be designed for those who want a job but cannot get one; not for those who would not take a job at any price.

Must Care for Those in Need

We must have a program that will take care of all who are genuinely in need; not one designed for political henchmen and ward-heelers.

The first step in building an intelligent system for handling relief is to find out the facts. That the Republican party proposes to do.

Monsignor Keegan, head of the Catholic charities of the archdiocese of New York, recently said:

"We believe the administration of the work program and of relief can, in the main, be carried out most effectively through local and state direction."

That is sound advice. The Republican party as a major reform proposes to return the administration of relief to the states. It will then be possible for the communities themselves to determine just what form the relief should take. They will determine what, if any, work relief projects will be started or continued.

To Put States in Charge

Local agencies are familiar with the real needs of their citizens. A centralized agency in Washington never can be. Wise administration of relief depends upon human contact. Relief cases cannot, and must not, be handled as so many marks on a bureaucratic chart.

At the same time the Federal Government must continue to give financial aid, through the states. We intend to establish a system of federal grants-in-aid to the states. We shall ask that the states qualify by complying with certain reasonable conditions.

The first of these conditions is that a fair proportion of the total relief burden shall be contributed by the state and local governments. A direct financial responsibility is the best guarantee we can have that the taxpayers' money will not be squandered. Relief officials will be held to strict accountability.

Selected on Merit

The second is that all who are engaged in the administration of relief must be selected on a basis of merit and fitness. To put men and women in charge of relief solely because they are politically deserving is contemptible.

The third condition is that encouragement be given to those who are trying to become self-supporting. This is of primary importance. Today there is little incentive for a man on relief to take a private job. He knows that if the job proves to be temporary, it may take weeks and weeks to break through the jungle of red tape and get back on relief under the present system. This must be remedied. We should recognize, too, that in many cases our unemployed need training to fit them for new jobs. We must see to it that our workers on relief are put in touch at once with such jobs as are available.

Promises Employment

If I am elected we will provide an efficient employment service. That means a service which will bridge the gap between the relief rolls and a reviving industry willing to play its part in the movement for recovery.

The Republican party proposes further that federal public works shall be undertaken only on their merits and shall not be confused with the administration of relief. I am opposed to the use of relief labor, at relief wages, for the construction of federal public works.

This in broad outline is the Republican position on relief. So long as the need for relief exists, the necessary funds must be provided. And we must bear in mind not only the physical well-being of our less fortunate neighbors, but their spirit, their courage and their faith as well.

It is inconceivable that one sixth of our fellow citizens should continue to be deprived of those opportunities for growth and development which are the inalienable rights of free men in a free land.

Police Training Schools Benefit By Federal Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Chiefs of police, already convinced of the advantages of police training schools which are increasing, are delighted to find that their public service work is considered under the head of "trade industry" and is therefore in line for a slice of the $12,000,000 to to appropriated in accordance with the George Deen bill, it is learned at the headquarters of the International Association of Chiefs of Police here.

They are now advising the various states to make sure that police training be included in the trade and industrial education programs so that they may benefit with more training schools when the bill becomes effective.

Far more important than the increased revenue provided by the Deen bill, say police chiefs, is the fact that for the first time instruction in public service occupations is specifically identified as trade and industrial education, which qualified such instruction for federal grants-in-aid. For the first time, they say, the opportunity is at hand to establish permanent and adequate training facilities in the several states.

A growing interest in police training is cropping out in different parts of the country, it is found. The number of police schools operated on a state basis has also increased. New schools usually set up in co-operation with state leagues of municipalities or similar organizations, have been established in Minnesota, Illinois, and South Dakota, making a total of about 20 schools of this type.

The traffic safety service established recently by the International Association of Chiefs of Police is receiving many requests for assistance from police departments. Accordingly two regional schools for traffic-school training have been sponsored jointly with the University of Alabama and with Harvard University. A statewide traffic school is scheduled at Rutgers University and another at Pennsylvania State College in April.

A further development in police administration and practice is evident in the installation of accident prevention bureaus. The safety division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, during the summer, installed accident prevention bureaus in South Bend, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Saginaw, Mich., and has extended service to other cities in Connecticut, Florida, Ohio, New York and Kentucky.

Dog Cheered as Reward For Saving Cheer Leader

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 13 (AP)—Captain, a husky German shepherd dog, received the cheers of Alexander high school students yesterday for saving the life of his 15-year-old master, Eugene Keckley, the school's cheer leader.

The boy's father, A. C. Keckley, a Newark teacher, disclosed that Captain dragged young Eugene from the waters of a swollen creek Friday night after the son had been knocked unconscious by a low-hanging tree limb.

The boy had ridden his pony across the creek to drive home some cows, his father said, but on the return trip his mount balked at fording the creek. Eugene, attempting to lead the pony across, was knocked down, and swept more than 100 yards downstream, before his head struck the limb.

He was stunned when the dog jumped into the water and pulled him to the bank of the creek. Although suffering from shock, the boy was able to return to school today.

Medals for Early Morning Valor Bestowed on Milkmen at Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13—Pasteur medals for heroism were presented here yesterday to two milkmen, and medals were sent to home cities for four others for deeds of valor on their before-daybreak rounds.

The ceremony was held at the opening of the Dairy Industries Exposition. The presentations were made by Milton Hult of Davenport, Iowa, president of the International Association of Milk Dealers, one of the half dozen organizations cooperating in the week's program.

E. R. Johnson of Chicago, received a gold medal for saving a 10-year-old girl who had fallen in a manhole, and then calmly going on with his rounds before the police rescue squad arrived.

Harry Schmidt of New York City received a silver medal for alertness in detecting the odor of gas, breaking into an apartment, awakening the occupants and shutting off the flow, thus saving a father, mother and children.

Those to whom medals were awarded at their homes are:

Peter Step, dairy farmer of Pleasant Valley, Amesbury, Mass., who with his wife fought their way through the floods of last spring for four days to get their milk to the pasteurizing plant for the city children.

Herbert Lowe of Indianapolis, who on his early morning rounds captured a burglar.

John Grote of Riverdale, N. Y., who extinguished incendiary fires in two baby carriages under the wooden stairs of a five-story tenement building and roused the tenants.

V. Romano of Brooklyn, who saved tenants of another tenement from a threatening fire.

A contest was between teams of ambitious young agricultural students from the East, South and Middle West for the title of national champion judge of dairy products. Their job was to judge the quality of milk, ice cream, butter and cheese, by means of taste, smell and sight.

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See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Landon, in Toledo Speech, Warns Labor to Shun Politics

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 13—The text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's labor address here follows:

In the few minutes I have this morning, I want to address myself especially to those 65,000 Toledo men and women employed in factories, stores and shops. In short, I want to talk about labor.

Labor has its rights. It is to the credit of this generation that we have come to a much clearer appreciation of them, but labor has false friends. In other nations they have already betrayed the men and women who work.

Organized labor, in the 50 years of its experience, has made a distinct contribution to our American life. It has achieved progressive reforms for the welfare of working men and women through evolutionary rather than revolutionary processes.

Benefits Enumerated

Workmen's compensation benefits, industrial accident insurance, child labor laws, minimum wages, the rights to collective bargaining, relief from the abuse of injunctions, reduction of hours of labor—these are among the improvements gained for the working people largely through the efforts of their organizations.

Organized labor was bravely and wisely guided for a generation by its greatest intellectual leader, the late Samuel Gompers, who was respected as one of our foremost statesmen.

Mr. Gompers' courage kept organized labor from being destroyed by its socialistic enemies. Though bitterly assailed and personally abused, his wisdom kept organized labor from the great temptation to participate in party politics. This would inevitably prove ruinous in the long run to all labor.

Free of Politics

Mr. Gompers believed that organized labor should stand apart from politics and governmental management of its affairs. He maintained that it should be a separate, independent, non-political organization. It must possess the self-reliance and co-operative strength to secure rights to the working people through collective bargaining and the justice of their cause in the eyes of a responsive public opinion.

He repeatedly declared that once organized labor engaged in party politics, and once it permitted itself to be affiliated with the Government, it would lose its independence and its power to promote the interests of the working people effectively. He foresaw that affiliation with the Government would become domination by the Government.

Mr. Gompers' statesmanlike perception has been vindicated by the events of recent years when governments have been putting politics in control of economics.

Class Hatred Abroad

Look abroad and you will find that, where autocrats and dictators have sprung up from class hatred, where organized labor through its short-sighted leadership, has participated in the political creation of new governments, organized labor has been destroyed. Trade unionism has been made a statutory crime in many nations. The working people have become serfs of the state. Only last week in a European nation hours of work in industry were increased 50 per cent without wage adjustment by the edict of a single man.

Organized labor in the United States must zealously and eternally guard its own independence. It should beware of the temptations and illusory promises that are being offered to it by any government. No matter how flattering and enticing these offers may appear at the moment, they mean ultimate dictation by politics.

Peace Plan Lauded

Through your labor peace board you in Toledo have developed a most interesting plan for adjusting the differences that inevitably arise between those who work and those who employ them. I realize that your organization cannot settle all difficulties, but with the co-operation of employees, employers and public alike, it has been a notable start toward permanent, and spbstantial justice in labor controversies. Already it has given you a record that few other industrial cities in this country can match.

I am absolutely opposed to any infringement on the rights of labor to organize and any curtailment of the right of freedom of assembly. It is the Government's duty to protect labor and the people in these rights.

I am sorry to see the recent split in the ranks of labor and hope that it will be speedily healed. The great gains made by labor through its organizations are in danger so long as this division exists. Here again unity is requisite for progress and achievement.

Truce on TVA Power Is Seen in New Move

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion by limiting it strictly to the single question of what he termed "pooling of transmission lines" in the Tennessee valley.

After not more than 15 minutes of discussion of this it was agreed that insufficient factual information existed to peruse the subject at this time and the session adjourned after arrangements had been made for further studies. Subsequently, it was arranged to extend from Nov. 3 to Feb. 3 the existing contract between TVA and the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation. During this interim it is hoped to work out some arrangement which will provide the model for all future relations between the Federal Government and private power utilities.

In other words, insufficient groundwork had been laid to make it possible to achieve anything like the general understanding which the conference was supposed to produce.

It is apparent that the crusading zeal with which the New Deal attacked the so-called private power interests in the early days of its history has given place, for the moment at least, to a less dramatic approach to the question. And behind this obvious fact are indications that the individuals within the Administration who were leaders in the crusade no longer enjoy the full support of the White House.

Reins Being Drawn

Instead, a more restrained element which consistently has opposed the use of TVA and other federal power projects as a means for destroying private utilities is believed to have the ear of the White House. It is even being whispered that the reins are being tightened on David Lilienthal, one of the three TVA commissioners, who has been considered the leading exponent in the New Deal of public ownership and operations of utilities.

On broad policy, however, the Administration and the private utilities still are far apart. Even the more moderate Administration point of view contemplates a pooling of resources and services within which the Government would control rates. It would not only pool transmission, but also distribution.

Four Proposals Made

Private utilities are for the most part agreed on the proposition that one of the following four courses of action should be pursued:

1. Buy outright all the private utility equipment in the southeastern area at a value to be determined by impartial arbitration.
2. Withdraw entirely from the area, leaving the private companies free to function unhampered by government competition.
3. Contract for an interconnection of generation and transmission facilities, but leave the distribution exclusively in private hands, with the fixing of rates also to be determined by them on the basis of actual costs.
4. If none of these three methods are satisfactory to the Government, let it define a specific "yardstick" area. In that area let it buy out at fair prices the entire private systems and then operate the power business in that area from generation to distribution. But let the Government also agree to remain in its own area and not compete with the private interests outside of it.

It had been intended to submit these proposals to the President at the White House conference, but his insistence on limiting discussion to the question of "pooling of transmission lines" prevented this. It remains, however, the position of the utilities, significant for two characteristics. It seeks fundamentally a cessation of all direct competition between public and private interests. It demands either that the Government leave distribution in private hands or limit spheres of operation guaranteeing not to encroach outside its sphere.

No such clear-cut policy exists within the Administration. Some elements still favor the gradual extension of Government ownership until private interests are driven out of business. Others wish only to perpetuate "yardsticks." But all groups in the Administration tend to agree on what they consider the necessity of controlling rates wherever Government-generated power reaches the consumer.

Rate-Setting Power

In brief, private utilities would pool power and co-operate up to the point where it reaches the city limits. From that point on they insist on control of rates if there is to be co-operation. The New Deal is interested primarily in the rate to the consumer and insists that it have a hand in such rates wherever its power is used.

It can be stated authoritatively that no step has been taken to resolve this fundamental difference or will be taken until after election day. What happens then depends of course first on the outcome of the elections. And if Mr. Roosevelt should be re-elected it would depend secondly on the extent to which the present overtures to the private utilities derive from campaign expedience and how much from a real change in the attitude of the Administration.

We Interview Ramses the Second

Beside His Prostrate Statue in a Palm Grove, We Turn Back the Hourglass to Egypt's Prime—He Built and Ruled With Skill, but Also With Ancient Showmanship—Hebrews of Exodus Left More Enduring Monuments

The Holy Land
Eleventh of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Egypt — I never thought I'd have a private audience with Ramses the Second. But I did. I just walked up, took him by the hand and said, "How do you do, Mr. Pharaoh. Greetings from Smith County, Kansas." He smiled pleasantly, but otherwise was unresponsive. Indeed, he seemed quite cold and unresponsive.

Which was not hard to understand, for he was made of stone, and was lying on his back in a palm grove. He was of enormous size and if he had been able to arise I should hardly have reached up to his knee. He'd have had to stoop down to shake hands with me, which he probably wouldn't have cared to do, because he was a very magnificent king—Ramses the Great, whom tradition until recently associated with the oppression of the Hebrews.

Ancient Ballyhoo

He reigned for 67 years, ruled almost the whole known world, built temples as profusely as boys build sand castles, strewed colossal statues all along his River Nile, and left dramatic inscriptions of his deeds for all future generations to read, including yours and mine.

Ramses had one of the nearest perfect systems of ballyhoo that ever was devised and so assiduously used it that his fame towers high above that of all other Pharaohs. You can hardly take a step here without treading on one of his cartouches, nor wander in a grove of columns without finding some of his among them, while half the statues you come across seem to be of him.

Not that he built all his temples, raised all his columns, or even had all those statues carved especially for him. He was not squeamish about such trivial things, and, submerging personal pride, was right glad to appropriate the best works of his predecessors for his own advertisement.

Appropriating Statues

He was a restless man, tall, lithe of stature, gaunt and unwearying; he kept roaming up and down his Nile, which was richly lined with most magnificent cities embellished with grand monuments. And whenever an especially striking creation took his fancy, he modestly ordered his obedient artists to rub out the name it bore and chisel his own in its place.

So, in the course of those three score years and seven, whole regiments of great stone Ramseses gazed out upon the land, some standing in heroic poses, others sitting on exalted thrones.

If there had been any way of carving words on running water, the Nile itself would have been covered with the hieroglyphical kinks and curves that stood for Ramses.

Yet his fame was not without foundation. His empire was the Colossus of the world, beyond comparison with any rival state. The Hittites in the distant north occupied vast mountain areas; but compared with Egypt, theirs was a crude and primitive kingdom with very little wealth and still less adornment. Ur had fallen into decay, Babylon had declined into a tiny province, Assyria was no more than a group of regal plunderers, swashbuckling over the Fertile Crescent.

Egypt at Its Height

Egypt was mistress of the world, and had already enjoyed two millenniums of greatness. Ramses' authority extended south almost to present-day Ethiopia; he held sway over Palestine; he conquered much of Syria; concluded a treaty of friendship with the masters of present-day Turkey; and enjoyed the adoration of all the states along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

Possibly nowhere before had one man wielded such power over his fellows as Ramses and his predecessors bearing the name of Thothmes. Possibly in no other place had human feelings been so lavishly or beautifully expressed in stone and wood and metal. Possibly never before had men built such cities as those, whose gray-white pillars, pylons and towers gleamed from green palm groves throughout the whole lower course of the Nile. They were described with extravagant praise in camps, inns, tents, and palaces wherever men met one another.

Flourishing Kingdom

Ramses had done much to create all this. Personally he was very brave, and paid court poets liberally to sing of his valor. As an administrator he had much capacity. Of course, his state was not a land of justice; the masses still toiled in misery to create wealth for the few, and to raise temples for the glory of the great.

But there were good roads over which chariots raced with dizzying speed. Many parts of the Nile valley were excellently irrigated, gardens flourished, fields yielded in abundance, all Egypt was secure, one toll system prevailed from the delta to the southern capital, distant mines were exploited, a first Suez Canal was made between the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, good ships were built, and a daring Phoenician sailor was engaged to sail around all Africa.

It was a busy, bustling world, in which strong men conceived and carried out great enterprises.

Astounding were the achievements of the men who first lived on the Nile and along the Euphrates. They started from scratch, with nothing whatsoever and in many fields attained a skill that is not yet surpassed. We moderns borrowed much of what we have from Rome; Rome borrowed it from Greece; Greece from Babylon or Egypt.

I recall all that as I stand beside his statue and am greatly moved. I respectfully press the mighty hand in which he holds his great seal. I mount a ladder and look down on his placid face with its strangely smiling lips. Mona Lisa's brother. Most of the monument is perfectly preserved, as fine and smooth and clean as the day it left the sculptor's hands some 3200 years ago.

Ramses himself oft looked at his Colossus, smiled at his smiling image, and thought himself as great as his stone double. He was great, too, and it thrills me to stand beside the picture he drew of himself. He lifted himself very high, and I admire him for it.

Hebrew Shepherds

Yet, even here I can't forget that little group of Jewish shepherds and gardeners that had lived in Pharaoh's back yard, some 50 miles away on the delta's edge, where the fields and sands fought one another. They had come afar with flocks and herds and settled there in a half deserted lot in the world's mightiest empire.

They tended flocks and herds on what few verdant spots they found, raised a little wheat and fruit and vegetables in tiny fields too poor for the covetous eyes of great Egyptian landlords, sold milk and cheese and wool and skins, did some transporting of produce for their richer neighbors and thus lived on from generation to generation, moving gradually ahead along the paths of culture.

Still they remained little more than shepherds, and when one of the Pharaohs needed laborers to build border fortifications, he simply made them work as slaves. It was the Egyptian way. The pyramids and temples had been built in that manner. And usually the fellahin submitted. They could not escape.

Moses' Living Monument

But these Hebrew settlers revolted and fled into the wilderness. That perhaps happened somewhat before Ramses' time and was in any case of so little importance for the empire that this great king had probably never heard of it.

Yet, as I again shook hands with His Imperial Majesty, returned his winning smile, and took my leave, sincerely grateful for all he had achieved, I could not but reflect that those fleeing Hebrew shepherds would give to mankind more than all of Egypt's Pharaohs.

Moses' monument lies not beside the Nile, but in the heart of every one who loves the living God, keeps himself pure, and serves his fellow men.

Landon Pledges Aid to Needy

(Continued from Page 1)

poses, a federal census of the unemployed, a big expansion of the federal unemployment service to help persons find jobs, compulsory local participation in relief expenses in return for local control, removal of politics from relief and various technical improvements in the present system.

Gold Move Ignored

Governor Landon took no cognizance of the Treasury's partial return, as announced last night, to an internal gold standard, although its effects together with other Administration successes in the foreign field seemed to be undercutting some of his foreign trade arguments and perhaps losing him votes in the East. Only yesterday he delivered an oblique attack on dollar devaluation and the Hull policies.

The Republican candidate also had deleted from his Akron, Ohio, speech at the last moment after it was published in numerous newspapers—an acidulous criticism of New Deal labor policy. He had been asked to call the Democratic labor policy a "notorious fraud on the American working people," and declined to do so at Akron.

Opinion was divided on the wisdom of Mr. Landon's close association with the powerful leaders of the automotive industry. Of his visit to Henry and Edsel Ford there was no criticism, for the Ford family has a place apart. But when a battery of the biggest business leaders in this prime American industry—now enjoying tremendous prosperity—boarded the campaign train at Monroe, Mich., that equipage took on an imposing aspect that it had not possessed until yesterday, when Ogden L. Mills climbed aboard at Columbus, Ohio.

Hammers New Deal

Be these speculations as they may, there was no mistaking the sweeping commitments as well as the New Deal criticisms in the relief speech at Cleveland. Governor Landon picked out the weakest spots in the system, and hit them hard. He pointed out that the Government has plenty of time to make tourist guide books and classify fossils, but no time to find out how many are unemployed and how many on relief.

The Republican candidate condemned with real force the idea that American unemployment may be permanent. He said, "They may call it reform, they may call it national planning, but the ugly fact is the members of this Administration have condemned one-sixth of our people to live in a separate economic world of their own."

Governor Landon pointed out that business alone can give permanent jobs, saying, "Recovery and re-employment never will come while honest business is forced to tiptoe through a series of breathing spells."

And he struck effectively at politics in relief, with the key phrase, "I am dedicated to the proposition that henceforth no American citizen shall ever again be put in the position where he has to sell his vote for bread."

The audience of some 17,000 enthusiastic Republicans cheered particularly the attacks on and quotations from President Roosevelt, and the fun Governor Landon poked at the alphobetical succession in relief policy.

The constructive Republican relief program, as outlined by Governor Landon, is:

1. Find out the facts.
2. Kick out politics.
3. Return administration to the states.
4. Insist that a fair proportion of the cost be borne by the states.
5. Pay grants-in-aid to the states adequate for all the needy unemployed, plus state contributions.
6. Evolve means of assisting unemployed to become self-sufficient, providing technical training, helping people "to break through the jungle of red tape," and both get out of and back on relief.
7. No relief money for federal public works, but local communities to spend relief money as they choose.

States Must Help

Governor Landon did not mention the proportion of relief spending he would require the states to put up. He said "a fair proportion," and he stressed that local communities knew best what projects were good. Under this rule, Maine could build Quoddy if its share of the expense were not too great.

The Republican candidate crossed many historic trails in these 24 hours—trails in recent political history. At Cleveland, he spoke in the public Auditorium where, four months ago, he was given the Republican nomination by acclamation. A few weeks later, the Townsend plan supporters met in the same place. The same accomplished song leader who led the choral triumphs of the Townsend Club members, Harper Garcia Smithe, was on hand last night and led the Republicans in "Oh Susanna" and "Al" Smith's "Sidewalks of New York," which has become a prime favorite at Republican gatherings. Also, in 1924, in the same hall, Calvin Coolidge was nominated for the Presidency. The chairman referred to that happy event, and to Governor Landon by the carefully avowed designation of "the Kansas Coolidge."

Bull Moose Appeal

At Akron—recent and perennial scene of labor troubles, the Governor had planned a forceful attack on New Deal labor policies. At the last moment, he decided such an attack would be bad judgment and expurgated it from his speech.

Instead he concentrated on Bull Moose liberalism, saying, "You folks of this thriving Akron industrial district have preserved this quality to a remarkable degree. That's why I am delighted to be here this morning. You are my kind of people. You think the way I think. You want the things I want. Your views on government are similar to mine.

Balanced Liberalism

"We stand for a sane, balanced liberalism. It is a real liberalism, a marked contrast to another brand of the so-called liberalism in evidence today. This reckless squandering of 25 billion dollars of our money in the past three and a half years is not liberalism. The creation of the greatest and most expensive bureaucratic political machine in the history of this country is not liberalism. Neither is it liberalism to boast of performance when there are still 11,000,000 of our citizens out of work. I stand for social security and so do you.

"Let me repeat what I said in Chicago only the other night. If I am elected, the budget is going to be balanced, and I am not going to take four years to do it. But it is not going to be balanced by depriving the needy unemployed of necessary relief or by swamping the people with taxes. The budget can be balanced by cutting out profligate spending, reckless experiments, and the use of public funds for political purposes. The shackles must be taken from American enterprise.

Real Jobs at Real Wages

"I stand for the encouragement of American industry, that men may have real jobs at real wages."

Governor Landon began his Akron speech with a Columbus Day appeal, appropriately, before a community with a large foreign-born population. Praising the liberties which the American pioneers sought, he said: "Today these individual liberties of the American people are under a more serious attack than at any time since they were established on this continent.

"We must decide," he said, "whether America shall continue as a free country or whether we are to espouse a system that has brought unhappiness and hardship in other parts of the world today."

Educator Calls Landon Protector of Schools

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—An assertion that Gov. Alfred M. Landon saved Kansas schools from "heavy financial loss" which Harry H. Woodring, now Secretary of War, sought to "force upon them" was made last night by Dr. Ernst Frederick Pihlblad, president of Bethany College, Kan.

In a radio address disputing Democratic contentions that the Republican presidential nominee's economy policies had injured the schools of his state, Dr. Pihlblad said Kansas "resents false statements concerning her schools."

He said a charge that Governor Landon in 1932 advocated a constitutional tax limitation amendment that would have reduced financial support of the schools was false.

"It was Gov. Harry H. Woodring, the present Secretary of War, in his platform for re-election as Governor of Kansas, who had a plank calling for a constitutional tax limitation amendment that would have made a radical reduction in the financial support for the public schools," he said. "This amendment was defeated, due largely to Mr. Landon's courageous speaking campaign against it."

193 Perish in Typhoon

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 13 (AP)—An official tabulation today placed the known dead from Luzon Island's disastrous typhoon at 193, with 654 missing. An estimated 20,000 natives were homeless in Neuva Ecija Province alone.

Knox Tells South New Deal Policies Flout Democracy

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, carried his party's campaign into the "solid South" last night to meet both prolonged applause and the first heckling of his 26-state tour.

Colonel Knox spoke in a meeting sponsored by the Virginia State Republican organization in Richmond's Masonic Temple. He drew cheers and whistles when, in territory traditionally Democratic, he appealed to Virginians to "do your duty regardless of political affiliations."

He was repeatedly applauded for shots at the Roosevelt Administration, and found a noisy response when he charged it "is not Democratic." Then as Colonel Knox concluded, in a final salute of applause, a man in the balcony arose to call out a question.

"Did you support Hoover in 1928?" he asked.

Immediately the crowd set up a hubbub of disapproval, with shouts of "Who are you? He's a WPA worker. Shut up! Shut up!" but Colonel Knox, who had turned away from the speaking desk, came back upstage to face the questioner.

Knox Answers Heckler

"This is free America," said Colonel Knox. "Let me hear his question."

The shouts from the audience continued. Colonel Knox cupped his hand to his ear and waved for quiet. The heckler repeated the question.

"Did you support Hoover?"

"I did," said Colonel Knox.

By then the heckling Knox's listeners were directing at the heckler was so tumultuous only a few heard the final question, almost smothered in the noise. It was "Why?" The din drowned out any further questions or replies.

Colonel Knox told his first southern audience that Governor Landon, President Roosevelt's Republican rival, would offer "a program of simplicity, economy and certainly truly Jeffersonian." This was greeted with applause, as was Colonel Knox's assertion that "the re-election of Franklin Roosevelt may easily destroy the Democratic party." Colonel Knox made this in charging the Administration with "a mad attempt to overthrow the existing institutions of American life."

Where Applause Came

In some instances the name of President Roosevelt received applause, although mentioned in a fling at the Administration which was itself applauded. The response of the Republican's Richmond audience to one sentence was as follows:

"Some of the features of this blundering muddle of waste and error are simply funny, as the Potato Act (applause and laughter), or Mr. Tugwell's Resettlement Administration (applause and laughter) or General Johnson (applause and laughter), or President Roosevelt's (applause) theory that reducing costs of manufacture and production injures the country, a theory that makes any struggling business man, trying to reduce costs, froth at the mouth (applause)."

Colonel Knox called the Roosevelt Administration leaders "alien masqueraders," destroying the Democratic party's principles. Then he paraded the names of nationally known Democrats he said had "protested the Administration's policies."

Texans Protesting Orders to Evacuate Resettlement Area

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 13 (AP)—More than 30 homesteaders in the nation's first federal resettlement project, defying what they termed efforts to make them vacate, retained the services of an attorney today.

At a meeting last night marked by sharp words, a group of homesteaders on the project—Houston Gardens—said they had refused to sign new contracts offered them, contending the original agreement with the Government has been violated.

When the colony of 100 homes was established two years ago, it was under the Department of the Interior. Later, management passed to the Federal Resettlement Division. New Contracts were drawn. Some homesteaders signed. Eighteen families moved away and their homes were turned over to renters

Spokesmen for the dissatisfied homesteaders said that Sunday the association began serving notices to vacate on those who hadn't signed.

Robert Green, one homesteader, said he ordered off his property a representative of the Houston Homestead Association, manager of the project, who attempted to serve a notice to vacate. The protesters claimed that the new contracts would increase payments.

World's Largest Hangar Built As Planes Increase in Size

Aviation Comment

As the size of American aircraft has increased, the hangar space to handle these huge birds has correspondingly grown. So it is that the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, one of the leaders in large plane building, has recently finished what it considers the world's largest airplane hangar.

This giant hangar which measures 300 by 285 feet is used to put the finishing touches on transport planes that will shortly pierce Andean mists, Chinese rains and American rainbows. Its arched roof stretches from a point 40 feet all around to a ridge 93 feet in the air.

The giant doorway of the hangar, with telescopic doors, measures 250 feet wide and 35 feet high. Ample clearance is provided for the gigantic "DC3's," largest of the transports yet designed, which spread 95 feet from red to green wing-lights. Within two years, even this bird will be dwarfed by the mammoth overland transport of 140-foot wingspread now being built under orders of a pool of five major airlines. This latter craft is 10 feet wider and five feet longer, 95 feet, than the present China Clippers.

This steel and concrete hangar is technically known as the three-hinge arch type, commonly employed in railroad sheds. Its stepped skylights provide sunlight so long as it is shining. During the winter, resistance coils embedded in the floor warm the hangar.

The new building is another in a string of plant-buildings already bordering the north side of Clover field, Santa Monica, Calif., marking the latest step in the expansion of the Douglas company. Shops on the west or opposite end are also being completed to give a gross floor space of upwards of 704,000 square feet. The present personnel of 3800 employees is expected to be increased to 5000 to fulfill the growing government and commercial orders.

* * *

The first direct as well as alternate air service from Chicago to Mexico City will be inaugurated this winter by Braniff Airways which operates the Chicago to Gulf route. The Mexican route will be extended from San Antonio by way of Monterrey to the capital city of Mexico.

The present connecting arrangement of Braniff at Brownsville, Tex., with Pan American Airways, is not affected by the new service. A Braniff party of engineers is now in Mexico arranging for construction of intermediate landing fields, a radio system and weather reporting systems over virgin flying country. The extension to Mexico by Braniff was made possible under the terms of an international treaty. The service, Braniff insists, is not in competition but rather co-operation with Pan American.

Equipment to be used on the new Braniff Mexican service will be multi-motored 14-passenger planes. Air time from San Antonio to Mexico, D. F., will be three hours, in contrast with the rail journey, which takes 36 hours.

* * *

San Francisco's infant aircraft-building industry is in direct contrast to its municipal airport development. The establishment of the Stearman-Hammond Aircraft Corporation, manufacturers of the Hammond "foolproof" plane, marks the beginning of the Golden Gate city's aircraft industry, while alongside the plant location, a huge airport and seaport is fast nearing completion along Bay Shore Boulevard to accommodate trans-Pacific, border-to-border, and coast-to-coast airplane services.

The Hammond plane was developed by the Department of Commerce to advance private flying, and has been called the "safest thing on wings." Among its features are stability of such character that it may be flown by inexperienced operators, a landing gear the reverse of the typical type, with two wheels forward and one in back, and hydraulic brakes.

Hopkins Publishes Administrative Cost Of WPA Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Acceding to demands of Republican campaigners, Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, today made public figures showing that of the $1,772,756,795 spent by the WPA since its inception, only about 1-25th has gone to pay administrative costs.

Counting the money spent by federal headquarters in Washington, the total percentage of money used for administrative purposes was put at 4.5 per cent. With the cost of the central office omitted, it was figured at 4.1 per cent.

An August drop to 3.4 cents per dollar spent was explained by Mr. Hopkins as a natural drop since the program was better organized than in its initial stages.

States with particularly high administrative percentages were Delaware, 8.1 per cent; Idaho, 8.2 per cent; Montana, 8.6 per cent; Nevada, 8.5 per cent; New Mexico, 8 per cent, and North Carolina, 7.1 per cent. Those with low percentages were: Pennsylvania, 3.1 per cent; Ohio, 3.3 per cent; Illinois, 3.1 per cent; District of Columbia, 3.3 per cent, and Indiana, 2.9 per cent.

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Interest Begins
NOVEMBER 10

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
Decks and Elevators on the ATLANTIC CITY

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Opening the Centennial Year of Horace Mann

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Antioch Honors Work Of Great Educator

Nation-Wide Celebration Begins With Conference on Education in a Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, Ohio

ON Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16 and 17, Antioch College will do honor to one of the most famous "first presidents" an American college ever had—Horace Mann. With the dedication of a statue of Mann and a two-day educational conference, Antioch will open formally the Horace Mann Centennial year that is to be observed throughout the United States in 1937. The Centennial commemorates the beginning of Mann's work for the public schools.

The topic chosen for the Antioch conference is "The Function of Education in a Democracy." Mann believed passionately in democracy and in a literate and enlightened electorate as its prerequisite. Accordingly, Dr. John Dewey of Columbia, educator and philosopher, will address the gathering on "Education, the Foundation for Social Organization." Dr. George F. Zook, director of the American Council on Education, has chosen the subject, "The Educational Program in a Democracy." Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, will be heard on "Education, the Means to International Understanding." Dr. E. H. Lindley, chancellor of Kansas University, will deliver the opening address of the conference on "Educational Opportunity in a Democracy."

Other speakers and their topics are: Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, consulting engineer in management, "Education and Individual Advancement," and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Education and Social Progress."

At the dedication of the Horace Mann statue on Friday afternoon, the presentation will be made by Hugh T. Birch of the class of 1869, the donor; the formal speech of acceptance by Homer C. Corry, secretary of the Antioch Board of Trustees, and Dr. Payson Smith, one of Mann's recent successors as secretary to the Massachusetts State Board of Education, will deliver the address of the occasion on "Horace Mann, Educator and Statesman." A play, "Testament of Faith," which depicts Mann's life, will also be presented during the conference.

Eleven Great Years

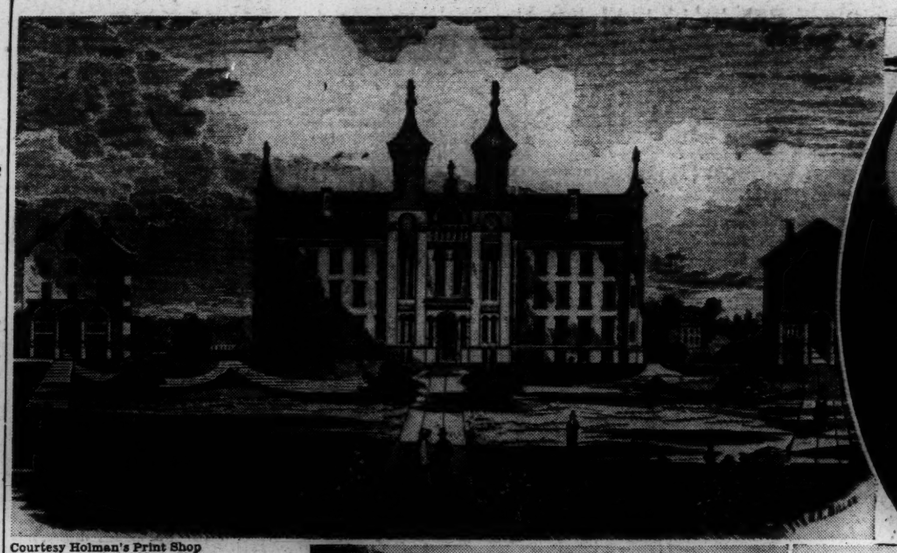
When Horace Mann accepted, in 1837, the post of secretary to the Massachusetts State Board of Education, he was already 41 years old. When at the age of 52 he resigned that position in order to take up the anti-slavery battle in Congress, he had in a bare 11 years accomplished what we are still gratefully remembering after a century.

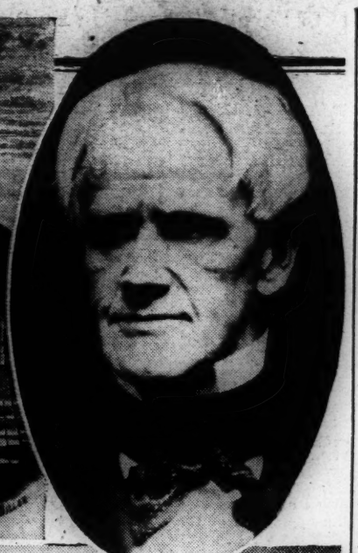
Mann found the schoolhouses of his native state badly built, the teachers incompetent and poorly trained, the texts pedantic, the equipment nil, methods obsolete, and the educational system totally decentralized, under the control of local politicians and religious bigots. By heroic effort, he banished religious sectarianism in the control of Massachusetts schools and in the textbooks; he established the first normal schools in the United States for the proper training of teachers; added to school equipment and established school libraries; and crusaded for more sanitary and more adequate schoolhouses. He protested vigorously, also, against the pedantic teaching methods current at the time, and the barbarous means of punishment and discipline then all too common.

In addition to these reforms, Mann traveled up and down the State, inspecting schools, addressing meetings, and organizing teachers; he compiled masses of educational statistics, wrote 12 masterly annual reports, and for 10 years edited The Common-School Journal, which he had started in 1838. Other states began to copy the Massachusetts school system even before Mann relinquished office and today American public school education is largely built on the principles he enunciated.

As President Of Antioch

Mann's fame as an educator, however, does not rest entirely on his achievements for the public schools. As president of Antioch College from 1853 to 1859, he instituted what might fairly be called the first "experimental college" in America. Under Mann, Antioch was a symposium of the "advanced" educational ideas of his day: coeducation, equal educational opportunity regardless of race, non-sectarianism, emphasis on student health, emphasis on the natural sciences, elective studies (so little understood was the term "elective" that it had to be explained in the college catalogue), some approach to student government, and stress on moral character. This latter stipulation, however, was not merely Puritanical; it was a realization on Mann's part that education deals with the whole individual, not merely his mind. Education, Mann believed, should prepare a student for all the exigencies of life—a belief upon which the new Antioch Plan of 1921 was likewise based.





Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

The Horace Mann Centennial Year Is Being Inaugurated at Antioch College This Week. Upper Left—Antioch at the Time of Its Founding, When Horace Mann Became Its First President. Oval—Horace Mann, From a Hawes Daguerreotype. Lower Left—A Glimpse of One of the College Buildings Today. Right—Statue of Horace Mann Which Stands Before the Boston State House as a Monument to His Reform of the Massachusetts School System. A Replica of This Statue Will Be Dedicated at Antioch on Oct. 16

Antioch College is still using the three old-fashioned but commodious brick buildings, dedicated by Mann in 1853; and to Mann, also, dates back Antioch's oldest tradition, the May Walk. Graven on a granite shaft that still stands on the campus are Mann's last public words, spoken at the commencement of 1859. "Be ashamed to die," he told those young people—"be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

The statue of Mann to be dedicated at the conference is a second casting of that statue of Mann which was erected in the Boston State House grounds in 1865. The original was modeled two years earlier by Emma Stebbins, an American sculptor highly regarded in her day, and sent to Munich to be cast in bronze. Once cast, the artist's model was stored away in the foundry, to be forgotten under dust and cobwebs.

Nearly three quarters of a century later it was rediscovered in Munich by a son-in-law of Hugh T. Birch, who as a small boy had known Horace Mann when he was president of the college. Mr. Birch thereupon ordered a second casting of the statue, which he is presenting to Antioch.

Hollywood Comes to the Library

And Introduces It to College Freshmen Through a Film Called 'Found in a Book'

By a College Librarian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SCENE 20: Ready? Camera! . . . Alex, scornfully aloof to the idea of using the library in the preparation of his theme paper, writes, squirms, and crumples up reams of paper but gets no further than the single line, "Puppet plays are plays played by puppets." Jerry, intelligently informed about library tools, uses the library to complete his theme in record time, then prepares for his date with Sue, and good-humoredly twigs roommate Alex for his slowness.

The foregoing is by way of introduction to the movie, "Found in a Book," a two-reel 16-mm film presenting the high lights of library technique, written and produced by the administration class of the University of Illinois Library School. When shown to a group of freshmen, it was the closing scene mentioned above which captured their imagination. Several of them stopped to talk with the librarian after the movie was over. "You know," said one, "your picture may not have any Garbo in it, but it certainly isn't amateurish." Another, "if theme-writing is as easy as Jerry seems to make it, then I'm all for using the library and knowing more about it." And still another, more keenly observant than his companions, remarked that the film gave him "a definite sense of the concreteness of library tools and their use, something which no amount of verbal or classroom instruction could give him." The librarian was gratified. The film had provoked thought and it had satisfied a critical audience.

It has long been recognized that the movie film is a valuable instrument in education, but this was the first time that it had been adapted to college library instruction. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that in these days of larger libraries and more independent methods of instruction, freshmen need guidance in intelligent use of the library. Unfortunately, the usual method of herding several hundred bewildered strangers of the freshman class through the library for a cursory examination of the books and building is practically worthless.

We have no wish to join the crowd in throwing bricks at modern educational methods, but this business of bringing books and libraries alive calls for more serious consideration than has been given it heretofore. The swing of the age, as pointed out clearly in a recent issue of an important literary weekly, is definitely away from literature and it is the task of the educators and librarians to combat this trend—to instil a habit of reading in college students which will carry over after the college days.

In an effort to make the student's first introduction to the library more attractive and fruitful, a group of librarians—in training under the direction of the writer—hit upon the idea of utilizing the movie film as an approach which would appeal to the average high school graduate. "Found in a Book" has no startling climax but it has a certain measure of dramatic sequence, and it presents valuable information in a concrete way. It has a beginning and an end, but far from putting an end to the interest of the student, it is intended to be an instrument for stimulating him to independent effort and study in the library. It is not a substitute for full semester courses in the use of the library but it should supplement them. In addition, it should give the student a general overview of the library as a whole, suggest a method for using library tools without waste of time and effort, and finally, accustom the student to thinking of the library and its use as part of his college training, equal in importance to his classroom work.

It is recognized that a movie of the processes in a large university library will need some adaptation in the small college or high school library because of physical differences in size, organization, and arrangement. The adaptation can be made between change of reels when the local librarian has an opportunity to point out special features in her own library which differ from those in the movie. This, also, would be the opportune time for distributing a friendly leaflet inviting the new student to use the library for recreation as well as for study. Not all the information about a library which the freshman needs to know can be visualized in a 30-minute movie; neither can it be marshalled within the brief compass of a handbook and still be readable. One logically supplements the other.

The film is now available on a rental basis from the American Library Association. It is not too much to suggest that its constant use by librarians and teachers will bring to light merits and defects, which will eventually help to solve those problems involved in producing the perfect educational library movie for challenging the interest and intellectual curiosity of our college students.

Educators on the Air

Year's Work Proves Instructive Programs Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

AFTER a year of experimentation, dramatized radio education here has won success and marked public approval. It now appears that the educational programs begun a year ago under the auspices of three universities, seven radio stations, and two foundations will continue and will be enlarged in scope and content.

While the University Broadcasting Council, which is headquarters for these contributing agencies, planned originally to use much of radio's own technique in developing its educational programs, experience has somewhat altered that notion.

A survey of listeners has shown, for instance, that they prefer the unaffected and sincere delivery of an educator to the suave voice of the so-called professional broadcaster by a ratio of approximately 35 to 1. They are interested in hearing a person of authority who speaks with conviction. This the council did not expect. Since then it has urged professors to deliver their own material.

Neither Notes Nor Script

Not that the discussions should be technical or pedantic. They are not. A friendly, personal, democratic attitude that neither talks over the heads of listeners nor down to them has been found best for holding an audience. Accuracy is never sacrificed to simplicity. But more than one educator has found that, upon simplifying his vocabulary and expanding laboratory symbols into phrases and sentences, the ideas which seemed so complex and difficult of comprehension become relatively simple.

Perhaps the most popular of all programs tried since the foundation of the council in July, 1935, is the informal, round-table discussion of current affairs. While the council originally expected to use carefully prepared script for all programs, it has now dropped that idea and in these round-table discussions neither notes nor script is used. The educators get togetner half an hour before they go on the air and talk over the substance of their program—that is all. This gives a spontaneity otherwise lacking, the council finds.

As many as 6000 unsolicited letters asking for copies of one such discussion have been received at the broadcasting offices here. Among these have been inquiries from United States senators and other prominent and influential persons. But since the material is not prepared in advance, no such copies are available, only a record of it is kept in the office files.

Two other programs which have been widely popular are the "Titans of Science," and "The Old Judge." The first, dealing with the lives of great scientists, ran for six months; and the second, a quarter hour of dramatized legal advice for the layman, has been running since Dec. 12.

While all programs are designed to be interesting, by using some of the technique by which commercial radio has sold beauty aids and toothpaste, they must also be instructive, and dramatic effect is sacrificed whenever necessary. Sound effects and music are used sparingly, and strictly in support of the action, rather than looming large enough to call attention to themselves. Music often is used for purposes of mood and change of scene.

The three chief broadcast forms used thus far are dramatization, conversation, and lecture. Contrary to its own first notion and general public thought, the council has found no serious public prejudice against the lecture. It can be very efficient when well executed, and is at its best in presenting maximum content in minimum time, it finds.

Financial Responsibility

Co-operating in the project here are the University of Chicago, De Paul University, and Northwestern University; the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System; the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Carnegie Corporation.

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Universities	$13,000
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Stations	16,000

At the end of its first year of cooperative effort, the council has no complaint that only undesirable and unsalable time has been given to education. Many of its programs have ben carried in the evenings, on Sundays, and over national networks—all highly valuable commercial time. And radio does not complain that it has been given shoddy and uninteresting programs. They appear to have agreed that radio can use more intelligent audiences, that education can use broader audiences, and that their mutual interaction is beneficial to themselves and the nation.

© Fox

Boys at Work Building a Run for Their Cavies

At East Morton, a little Yorkshire moorland village, the school children are building up a little school farm on a piece of land next to their playground. The headmaster is a firm believer in practical experiments, and each boy and girl is given charge of some animal. All the animals kept have been gifts made to the school.

Viewpoint Changed

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH this is really a Round Table discussion group, we have consistently urged you all to write to one another outside—as one means of building up international relationships that are genuine and lasting. Therefore it is with a pleasant glow of being able to trot out supporting evidence, that we open the meeting today with this fine word from Miss L. M. of Master Will Shakespeare's town.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

This is the first time I have written to the Youth Round Table, but I feel that I must say "thank you" to everyone who has written, and try to do my share. I have no opportunity at present of meeting other young people who share my views, and it is helpful and encouraging to meet at the Round Table, to realize that we are all a part of one great brotherhood, enlisted to know only good.

I would like to say a little about pen friends gained through the Round Table too. So much has been said urging that it should not be merely a channel for getting pen friends that I would like to give my own experience.

I live in what, I suppose, is one of the most interesting towns in England from a tourist point of view—Stratford-on-Avon, the home of Shakespeare—and it really is most interesting because we meet in the streets people of all nationalities, but particularly Americans. They had always been to me just "Americans" who spoke English very differently from our English, and walked about with guidebooks "doing" everything, and I looked at them with not very friendly eyes, and a certain patient tolerance. Then one day I answered a letter from a fellow Round Tabler in Indiana. Almost at once things began to change in me. I have learned to see her country and its people through her eyes, and to realize that we are not so very different after all. And now, whenever I see an American, I have a friendly feeling—and I have wondered if any of them are members of the Round Table.

I feel that it would be nice for us to have a pen friend in every country, and if we all had, surely that would make for a marvelously friendly and united world.

My best wishes and thank you for the Round Table, and to you Mr. Chairman for the helpful words you often say. (Miss) L. M.

Friends Unseen

Michigan

Dear Chairman:

As several have asked, may I join the Youth Round Table? I too have outgrown the Mail Baggers. I am 23.

But thanks to Mail Bag for a friend in the State of Washington that I have written to for six years. This is a long time for two young persons to write to each other but I can assure you that this is true. We have never seen each other but have exchanged dozens of snapshots. I consider this correspondent one of my best friends.

I would like to suggest that young people that have not written much or not at all to unknown and unseen friends, do so, and find out for themselves what an enjoyable, thrilling and interesting hobby letter writing is. It is a wonderful thing in one's life to make friends by mail, especially through an organization such as this because the best of people read the Monitor. Why not try writing to someone?

Besides letter writing I like to travel and make short trips by automobile, trains, boats, canoes, and aeroplane. Best of all I like the aeroplane. It is faster, cleaner, and less used. You can see more of the country when you are a thousand feet or so above the ground. I have been in 30 of the states by train and auto. (Mr.) L. H.

Fascinating Southwest

Oklahoma

Dear Chairman:

By way of introducing my first letter to the Round Table, permit me to express my sincere appreciation of the noble purpose to which the column is dedicated—namely, the cultivation of friendship and international good will. It is, indeed, a genuine privilege to be permitted to share the opinions and experiences of intelligent young people, the world over.

I am 18 years of age and a native of Oklahoma. To me, the Southwest is one of the most fascinating and picturesque sections of the United States. A frontier district, Oklahoma's short history fairly abounds in tales of typically pioneer adventures: the opening of "Indian Territory" to homesteaders; stories of outlaws and Indians, and the settlers' fight for law and order; the admission to statehood in the union; the discovery of oil and its attendant benefits and evils—all these things, and many more which time and space have not permitted me to mention, collectively compose one of the most interesting and vital chapters of modern American history. Today, Oklahoma is a state of extremes. In certain sections, an entirely progressive degree of civilization is maintained, while in others, the condition is one of direct antithesis. Progress is the watchword, however, and, as a result, each year brings forth positive evidence of real growth and development, which indicate a great future for this locality.

My interests and hobbies cover rather a broad scope. Those most carefully pursued are: the drama, literature, art, music and athletics. I look forward with keenest anticipation to the Youth Round Table conferences.

(Mr.) R. F. C.

Mentally Well-Dressed

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

I am accepting your invitation to write the Round Table concerning college education.

The young woman who gave up a fine business career for a college education showed a lot of courage and sound common sense, in my estimation. She chose the cultural things to study and that is just what most of us miss who do not attend college. We study and have the equivalent of a college course in many things, but it is the contacts with others and the studying together that we miss.

I have continued my studies from the time I left high school—nine years ago—and shall always continue to study. There are too many new and interesting things all the time to ever give up my studies. I am a student of piano—old and new masters, classical and popular; a student of literature—of the world; a student of history—past and present; and of the Bible. I should very much like to study French and German, and public speaking. I devote the most of my time to homemaking, but it seems to me, to be able to make a loving, harmonious home one must be able to discuss current events and take an interest in the cultural things in life. In other words, we must be as well dressed mentally as possible.

All power to the young woman who could see the possibilities in a college education, plan for them, and finally, attain her plan; and to all others who do likewise—the best in the world. I, too, hope some day to go and do likewise. (Mrs.) W. B.

* * *

And you probably will, if you really wish to, Mrs. W. B. Furthermore, it doesn't matter when one does it, any more—if it ever did. People go to school and college, or take courses, at any age these days, and it is a wholesome attitude of mind. We know of a woman who began piano lessons after she had brought up and launched into the business world a family of four. When we heard her play, she had been taking lessons about three years, and she could give much pleasure and joy to her friends, as well as have it herself in her communion with really good music. We hope that all you Round Tablers are studying something this year—in college, special courses, private lessons, or by yourselves at home.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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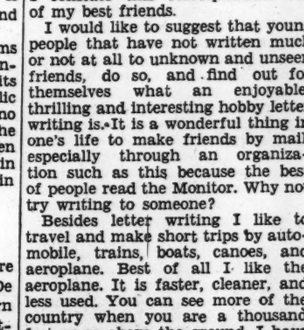

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Mr. Gielgud's Hamlet in New York

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

JOHN GIELGUD, for some years in the forefront of the younger British stage luminaries, has captured New York playgoers' admiration with his brilliant Hamlet. Again is provided the excitement that arises when the chief actor is young and fiery in a part that has too often been played without youthful attributes. A complete technician is Mr. Gielgud. He can continue this performance at its present pitch, probably, as long as his willingness to act it coincides with the public demand for seats, and that should be for two or three months or longer. Only toward the end of the three-hour performance does the audience's attention slacken, through no fault of Mr. Gielgud's but rather because too many inconsequential front scenes have been restored to cover costume and scene changes that seem not worth the time taken to make them.

Mr. Gielgud is a complete artist, though still in that phase of his development wherein, though he does everything well, he does too many things that are not important. He will simplify with the passing of years, putting aside the temptation to act trivialities to the hilt, saving his fine tempers and flavors for strokes that are worth elaboration. Meanwhile something to rejoice in is his fullness of ability, his zest and intelligence, his fine command of the emotional possibilities of speech, his willingness to simulate at every performance the processes of thinking implied in Hamlet's lines. His words take on the color and pressure of the ideas from which they spring. Never does he slip into routine or into hackneyed readings. His speech is smooth and swift, with never a blurring of the enunciation, and the pace changes always mirror Hamlet's moods.

Dramatic Eyelids

Mr. Gielgud's very eyelids are dramatic, so responsive is he physically to the emotions and thoughts evoked by what is said and done around Hamlet. For he is a listener, never anticipating a cue nor speaking before the thought impulse compels. Often he achieves that supreme effect of seeming to be doing the thing for the first time, as in the reception of the players and the byplay with Polonius, who becomes a human being in this revival as acted by Arthur Byron, rather than the mumbling clown the King's chamberlain is so often represented as being.

The scene betwen Hamlet and the Queen in her chamber takes on in this revival richness of characterization, tragic force, heartbreak and variety of emotion as acted by Mr. Geilgud and Judith Anderson, for both make their roles powerful antagonists in the duel of reproaches between mother and son. The play within the play goes with a fine flare of sound and fury, with the players picturesquely disposed upon the several levels of Jo Mielziner's unit setting of staircases and battlements. Not so happy was the final scene in the same arrangement with the slain bodies draped precariously upon chairs and steps. One observer had an uneasy feeling during Ophelia's Mad Scene, and at other times, that the players might step off into space.

Visual Projection

Intensity of suffering is in this Hamlet's "nunnery" scene with Ophelia, a part that is played with large range of visual projection by Lillian Gish. Mr. Gielgud's rapid mental pace, his powers of visualization, command of sardonic humor and ability to maintain a large sense of form in all his scenes contribute keenly to the emphatic impression that this performance makes upon the whole audience.

Matching him in force where Hamlet and Laertes need to be strong contenders is John Emery as Polonius's son. Morgan Farley made a jewelled thing of the foppish Osric's one scene, with Mr. Gielgud "feeding" his fellow player like any good trouper. George Nash is ripely funny as the gravedigger and does not overelaborate the jests. Malcolm Keen's robust Claudius establishes the part in contrast to the delicately poised Hamlet. Mr. McClintic's taste is evident at all times in the staging.

The stage is always dazzling with color in the scenes that are played in full light, for the play has been costumed in a sort of Van Dyke cavalier style—silks, jewels, laces—rather than in the soberer manner associated with the usual Elizabethan costumes or those of the legendary Denmark of this tragedy. One is not sure that the fripperies of apparel would not at times be more suited to frivolous Restoration comedy than to this solid tragedy; high lighted though it is by ironical laughter.

"St. Helena"

Worthy of the best English customs of writing and acting biographical plays is "St. Helena." This drama of Napoleon's final phase is literate, well bred and adult in interest. Maurice Evans acts the emperor in rueful exile with a fullness of envelopment in the part. His interior characterization is so complete that comic as well as tragic glints come into his eye without undue benefits of makeup. The play is destined for a New York repetition of its London success, one may be sure, for there is a large public for accomplished things in the theater. Attendance at this performance takes on a special pleasure in Daniel Frohman's playhouse, recently refurbished inside and out.

Kay Strozzi as the wife of one of the faithful officers who share Napoleon's imprisonment brings a note of graciousness to a play largely masculine in its characters. Whitford Kane's Irish warmth offers a real relief to the shrill contentiousness among the emperor's followers. Alan Wheatley, as a foppish familiar of the emperor, is another contributor to the general good result.

Mr. Evans makes an extraordinary personal success of his characterization because of the variety of its emotional and mental action, his indication of the genius of the conqueror as an organizer of Europe's destinies, as well as a military strategist. This Napoleon wished to be remembered for his Code, designed in a vision of a United States of Europe, rather than for his hundred victories in battle. Memories of them, he knew, were wiped out by Waterloo. He still can shake his head over his failure there: "With 20,000 less men I still should have won at Waterloo."

The WPA Negro theater has made an apt choice of play in reviving "Noah," the gracious bit of poetic primitivism by André Obey which conveys with childlike humor and reverence a Frenchman's way of telling the story of the flood. The cast enters heartily and easily into the naïveté of it all. Thomas Moseley is something to remember in the title rôle, a sort of Negro Will Rogers in his homespun simplicities and humor. Fritz Weller, as Ham, is also uncommonly pleasant to watch and listen to. Jean Stor's music has good orchestral voice under Georg Zorn's direction. Performances began at the Lafayette Theater Oct. 8.

"Ramona" in Color

Probably the best exemplification yet of the use of color in motion pictures is the Twentieth Century-Fox filming of "Ramona." Helen Hunt Jackson's pathetic story of the wrongs of the natives of California when the white man moved in with land grants in 1870 comes again to the screen in a version that minimizes the painful episodes, and keeps the romantic flavor. The prevalence of dark skins in the cast assists a medium that has not always been successful with blond flesh tones. The green-blue California hills enchant the eye under a blue sky decked with cumulous white clouds. The temptation to exploit the color at the expense of story interest has been avoided. An interior is a good example, with a single tree, seen through a window, sufficing to maintain the atmosphere. Cherries shine among the green leaves and the yellow ripening grain waves in the breeze. Blue-black tints appear in the hair of Loretta Young, who gives a sincere performance that is proof that she entered whole-heartedly into the part of Ramona. Often the tonalities remind one of a Vermeer painting, with such meaningful reticence has the color been composed. A cornfield in the ear, a sheepfold, a hillside dotted with sage, and picture after picture of horses, black and reddish-brown, provide a continual pleasure to the eye. An invariably interesting cast includes Don Ameche, Pauline Frederick, Kent Taylor, Jane Darwell and Katherine DeMille. Henry King directed the film with good pace.

Empire Theater—**Hamlet**, with John Gielgud and Judith Anderson, presented by Guthrie McClintic; staged by Mr. McClintic. Oct. 8, 1936.

Lyceum Theater—**St. Helena**, by R. C. Sherriff and Jeanne De Casalis, staged by Robert B. Sinclair; presented by Max Gordon Oct. 6, 1936.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Rocks and Waves," by Sesshu, Included in the Loan Exhibition of Japanese Art From Japan, at the Boston Museum

Sentiment and Proportion

By L. A. Sloper

SENTIMENT, beyond question, has a place in theatrical entertainment. Proportion, without doubt, is even more important. Although a production has no pretension to being a work of art, still it needs proportion if the audience is not to be bored. Too often an excess of sentiment throws an entertainment out of proportion. This defect is found in most musical comedies.

It is true that musical comedy has made enormous strides in the last few years. Wit, charm, satire, musical subtlety have all been added to it. Witness "Music in the Air," "Of Thee I Sing," "Jubilee." Sentiment was reduced to palatable portions in those pieces. Still, it tends to get out of hand, even in the most sophisticated quarters.

In musical shows, sentiment has usually sunk into sentimentality. You might suppose that this sentimentality would have been discarded by the modern generation. Not at all. The torch singer has perpetuated it. The young modern will not willingly weep over the more common human griefs, but he is always ready to shed a tear for the simple sorrows of the ladies impersonated by torch singers.

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Yet I doubt if the modern audience is quite as naïve about these matters as the producers suppose. Anyhow, it can easily get too much of false sentiment, as is shown by the hearty welcome it gives something lively and amusing. True, there are always some listeners who warmly applaud the sentimental song. But everybody likes a good tap dancer or a good comedian, though people may differ as to which are good.

That, no doubt, is why Vinton Freedley and Cole Porter are reported to be rewriting their new show, "Red, Hot and Blue," which was performed for the first time at the Colonial Theater in Boston on the evening of Oct. 7. Sentiment was not the only ingredient that was out of proportion on the opening night. The show was overboard also on plot, on conversation and on rowdy jokes. If superfluous material can be removed in sufficient quantities, "Red, Hot and Blue" may parallel the success of "Anything Goes." It has at all events one song hit, "It's De-Lovely," which undoubtedly will add another word to our vocabulary, just as "It's the Tops" did.

As for the sentiment, Ethel Merman spreads it pretty thick in most of her songs, and she had her reward on the opening night from her faithful public. But what the whole audience really liked, as they made evident, was that "De-Lovely" song, a canty piece which she sings with Bob Hope; the tap dancing of some New Feet belonging to a girl billed as Kay Picture, which stopped the show, and the burlesque by Paul and Grace Hartman on adagio dancing.

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And, of course, the comicry of Jimmy Durante, which was, except for the items mentioned above, virtually the whole show. I had always found Mr. Durante on the screen as unamusing as the Four Marx brothers. On the stage he is irresistibly funny. His personation of "Policy" Pinkle, the polo-playing convict who is released from prison over his firm protest, and who spends his time outside trying to wrangle his way back in, places him among the great comedians.

The music is fair to middlin'; the "De-Lovely" tune, again, is the only one that has the characteristic Porter line. The composer has drawn variously on Bizet, Sullivan, Ravel and others for his inspiration. The orchestrations, by Russell Bennett, are very resourceful. If the useless material is deleted, there's a good show here.

Sentiment again rears its ugly head in an innocent little comedy called "Come Home to Roost," by Fred Herendeen, which was produced at the Copley Theater in Boston on the evening of Oct. 8. This celebration of the simpler joys and sorrows of parenthood comes rather surprisingly from Mr. Herendeen, seeing that he was the author of a musical piece called "All the King's Horses," which was much less innocent, I suspect this one came from the bottom of his trunk.

This comedy, which was tried out last summer under the title of "Home Sweet Home," recounts the trials of a middle-aged professor and his wife whose visit to Europe is interfered with by the descent upon their hearth of three daughters whom they had thought safely married off. It is an inoffensive piece, with lavender-scented humors. Richard Herndon is said to intend to produce it in New York later in the season. It will be a brave foray.

More Japanese Treasures

By Dorothy Adlow

THE exhibition of art treasures from Japan, being held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has altered somewhat with the introduction of objects not previously shown, and the withdrawal of a number of former exhibits. This grand display is now in its final phase, and we look forward reluctantly to the departure of the treasures for their native land, understanding that only under "extraordinary circumstances" are "National Treasures" and "Prospective National Treasures" permitted to be taken out of Japan. Americans, to whom these beautiful things have been accessible, cannot help feeling greatly enriched for having seen, studied and enjoyed them. It is a memorable experience.

The pictures and screens of this second installment confirm certain conclusions reached from the first. They provide further evidence of a great devotion to nature, an exquisite decorative sense and an incredible refinement of handicraft. It has been a revelation to discover how artists who develop presumably under strong traditions may deviate, how they may transform a style from the patterned to the free, from mannered ornateness to spontaneous simplicity.

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There are two pairs of screens, neighbors in the exhibition but strangers in relation of style. One, by Kōrin, represents a flock of cranes, painted in broad, characterizing contour, with few indications of detail. The gold, black and white tonal scheme enhances the broad, generalized design, and the screens are enjoyed best when seen at a distance, where they strike the eye with the impact of a well-made poster. The neighbor, "Phoenixes and Blossoming Paulownia Trees," contains a profusion of small ornamental details, painstakingly executed with fragile lines and exotic colors.

Different again is another screen of genre subject, "Tethered Horses." The designer has taken his subject from observation of daily life. But even a commonplace subject may be handled with distinction. The drawing of the horses, the stables, the caretakers is direct, relating the idea clearly and handsomely. This screen is attributed to Motonobu.

Another screen done in color by the famed Sōtatsu may be compared with benefit with the handsome copy of the scroll of "Genji Monogatari," shown in the small gallery downstairs. Sōtatsu has obviously returned for inspiration of this screen to Japanese forbears; he revives the medieval ancestral style, applying it to screen decoration.

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Other smaller exhibits downstairs captivate the visitor. "Tiger and Bamboos," by Sesson, is a violent characterization of the beast. Sesson has informed his portrait with ferocity, using the taut line, distortion, vigorous accent to give full expressionistic play. These lines are urgent, propellent, different indeed from the passive ornateness of many designs on the screens which delight the eye but make no dramatic address to the emotions. By Sesson also is a captivating little "Landscape" which has been painted with astonishingly few strokes, all revealing in their succinct fashion massive mountains, growing trees, small boats skimming the waters. What telling quality, what vivacity. We think of a Claude Lorrain pen drawing or of a Rembrandt for the same compact, potent expression.

This manner is epitomized by the master of Sesson, Sesshū. His "Rocks and Waves" is one of the most brilliant displays of the entire exhibition. Western artists in recent years have been seeking just such an ideal of painting, in which all essentials are retained, all excesses disregarded. This little ink sketch reduces the phenomena of nature to the swell of surf, the bubbling foam, an angular rock, a few strands of vegetation; solid, fluid, organic phenomena. Nature is quintessentialized. Sesshu's neighbors seem to thin out, to lack vigor by comparison. It is better to leave the Japanese exhibition on this high note, in full voice, than to carry on to later works which have lost the spontaneity, the brute force, the swiftness and bravura of these earlier masterpieces.

Opera at the Hippodrome

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

NEW YORK'S music season of 1936-37 may be regarded as officially open, now that Alfredo Salmaggi has resumed operagiving at the Hippodrome. At present his undertaking is of the week-end character and his prices are scaled to a 99-cent top. Those who have been predicting a speedy disappearance of opera from the earth would certainly have an eye-opener if they visited these Salmaggi performances. Audiences in the neighborhood of 5000 each have flocked eagerly to whatever the enterprising impresario has seen fit to offer.

The first of the week-end dispensations almost inevitably brought "Aïda." That was on the evening of Oct. 2. It was followed on the 3rd and 4th by works of commensurate appeal, respectively "La Bohème" and "Carmen." Few would care to deny Mr. Salmaggi's instinct for showmanship, and though this inaugural "Aïda" lacked all elephants it was rich in the equine species, and as a human feature it presented that one-time champion of the manly art, Jack Johnson. No, the Negro colossus did not sing, but he entered with the Ethiopian prisoners in the scene of Radames's triumphal return to Thebes, and until the curtain fell towered there in menacing immobility, scarcely lifting his eyes from his captive liege lord, Amonasro.

Interest of another kind centered in three of the artists—Maru Castagna, contralto; Vittorio Fullin, tenor, and Ettore Nava, baritone. Mme. Castagna, making her first appearance in New York, is a sister of that Bruna Castagna whom Mr. Salmaggi brought to this country three years ago and who has met with such deserved success that she now is popular both as a concert singer and as a member of the company at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Maru, who resembles Mme. Bruna both in presence and in the native character of her voice, proved herself the possessor of both temperament and routine, though her singing was deficient in finish. The same qualities that were observed in her Amneris were later in evidence when she essayed Carmen.

Mr. Fullin, the Radames in "Aïda," and the Don José in "Carmen" (Bizet's opera was sung in Italian), was not wholly a stranger to the local public. Eleven seasons previously he had been at the Metropolitan Opera House, where he had appeared in "Aïda," "Pagliacci" "Boris Godounoff," etc. He promptly proved that in the meantime his voice had lost nothing in power, if his singing had gained nothing in quality.

Mr. Nava—Amonasro in "Aïda," Escamillo in "Carmen"—confirmed the impression he had made when Mr. Salmaggi first brought him to New York in 1933. That is to say, he revealed again a voice of uncommon volume and richness, and his imposing figure won half the battle for him as an impersonator. Incidentally, we are assured that all three of these singers have been lately in the company at the historic Scala theater in Milan.

The Aïda, Miss Janina Kuczynska, had the advantage of a fresh, free soprano voice and an engaging way of singing. This young woman is only at the beginning of her operatic career and still rates zero as far as acting goes. Furthermore, she was handicapped by as preposterous a make-up for the Ethiopian princess-slave as has ever been on display.

Such Salmaggi stand-bys as Annunziata Garrotto and Nino Ruisi figured in the operas under consideration, the former as Micaela in "Carmen," the latter as Ramfis in "Aïda" and Zuniga in "Carmen." The intervening "Bohème" provided very acceptable entertainment, with Ruth Rooney as Mimi, Santa Biondo as Musetta, Lawrence Power as Rodolfo, Angelo Pilotto as Marcello, Giuseppe Interrante as Schaunard, and Nino Ruisi as Colline.

The presentations profited by clear-headed conductors—Fulgenzio Guerrieri for "Aïda" and "La Bohème," Fritz Mahler for "Carmen."

The Moscow Theater Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

VISITORS who return each year to the Moscow Theater Festival have discovered this autumn that the Soviet repertory theater is marking time. Its dramatists, smarting under rebukes for "leftist formalism" and other vague artistic sins, have achieved no important play for a year. Its régisseurs, receiving little contemporary material, have devoted their energies to reviving and freshening time-tried classics.

Many visitors received an impression of staleness. They expressed unreserved admiration only for the new Theater of the People's Art and for the children's theaters. They were disappointed in the Georgian Theater, which has lost the inspiring guidance of its founder, Akhmatelli, who was dismissed last year for "nationalist tendencies." The Ukrainian theater showed them a warmed-over version of a civil war drama, and the Vakhtangoff theater could offer nothing better than "Aristocrats," a flamboyant Communist tract extolling forced labor as a means for reforming political and ordinary criminals.

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For the rest, the visitors were shown the Art Theater's prerevolutionary version of Leo Tolstoy's "Resurrection" and the Grand Opera Theater's production of Tchaikovsky's "Eguen Onégin." They traveled to Leningrad to see a new ballet in the classical tradition, "Bakhtisarai Fountain," and a patriotic new opera, "The Quiet Don."

The Theater of the People's Art pleased by its picturesque display of folk songs and dances of some of Russia's 189 tribes and races, performed in the costumes whose use is no longer possible in daily life under the advancing industrial cvilization. The Soviet authorities are spending time and money to preserve folk songs and dances.

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This theater was established in Moscow last spring. It was more effective then than it is now, because its first régisseur, Nikolai Okholpkoff, has been replaced by a less talented director. Okhlopkoff wove the songs and dances into a unified spectacle, whereas now they merely follow one another in the fashion of a music hall. The theater, changing its program every fortnight, endeavors to bring together amateur and semi-professional singers and dancers from all parts of Russia. The performers are selected in "art olympiads" in which they contest for the privilege of visiting Moscow.

Many visitors to the festival felt that the most original talent in the contemporary Soviet theater is concentrated in the children's theaters. Under the brilliant initiative of Miss Natalia Satz, founder of the first children's theater, 104 repertory companies have been formed to present dramas, symphonies and ballets designed especially for children. The actors are all adults who have learned to depict every type and age of child in a manner apparently as satisfying to children as it is to adult spectators.

The Soviet Government, which controls and subsidizes all Russian theaters, has accepted the children's theaters as a valuable means for education; central and local governments assist them generously, so that they can maintain large permanent organizations of actors, dancers, musicians and instructors, and can produce lavish spectacles. In return, the theaters are expected to share with the schools the task of inculcating in the youthful thought the Soviet "approach to life": faith in an all-powerful state as the most effective means for social organization.

Moderns in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney

COMPLETING the International Art show as an event of the season are the accompanying lectures by accredited authorities at the National Art Gallery in Sydney, dealing with the art of each of the 14 countries represented.

Though the exhibits were formed with the basic idea of being as a whole representative of the modernistic tendencies in art in the various countries, the lecturers (in many cases speaking of their own homelands) have seized the occasion to deliver addresses dealing rather with the countries' past achievements, leaving the examples upon the walls to speak for the modern aspect.

The milder mannered speakers claim the more appreciative attention, and admittedly they are interesting, being provocative of thought and discussion.

During repeated tours of inspection, practically never does one hear a commendatory remark from spectators confronted with extremist examples, a fact which gives rise to speculation as to whence and from whom support for such "advance guard" pictures does come.

"Prelude to Exile," a play about Wagner by William J. MacNally, will be presented in November by the Theater Guild of New York.

Sonja Henie, exhibition skater, is to be in a Twentieth Century-Fox film.

The New Season in Vienna

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

THE triumphant success of the Salzburg Festival has had a definite repercussion on Vienna's musical life. Dr. Erwin Kerber, the organizer of the festival, to whose direction Salzburg owes its present importance, has been made director of the Vienna Staatsoper. If he is as fortunate in his activities here as he has been in Salzburg one may hope that a fresh impetus will be given to the institution.

In any case, the new season has made a promising beginning: Toscanini conducted "Fidelio" twice; Kerstin Flagstad sang Isolde, and also Brünnhilde in "Walküre," "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung." These performances were conducted by Weingartner, who though he has withdrawn from the directorship, is to be guest conductor for a series of evenings. Bruno Walter will act as artistic adviser to Dr. Kerber and will also appear at the conductor's desk on several occasions. There is also a probability of acquiring Dr. Sabata and Knappertsbusch as guest conductors. The repertory, which for some years has been lacking in interest, is to undergo renovation. Though the program is not yet settled, it is the obvious wish of the director to introduce more modern works. During a recent interview he expressed a particular desire to revive Berg's "Wozzeck."

The concert season will open with a Bruckner Festival in which all Viennese orchestras and musical organizations will take part. Virtually all the mater's works will be performed during that one week. Besides this, series of concerts are announced by the Philharmonic; by the Gesellschaft der Musicfreunde, in conjunction with the Austrian Rundfunk - Gesellschaft (Radio), and by the Konzertverein.

The Philharmonic concerts will be conducted by Toscanini, Klemperer, Bruno Walter, Knappertsbusch and Weingartner. Klemperer will be the first to make his appearance at the desk, when besides one of the Bruckner festival concerts he will conduct the Vienna première of Alban Berg's neglected Violin Concerto, to be played by Louis Krasner. Among other items Toscanini will include in his program Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" and Shostakovitch's First Symphony. Walter will present Mahler's Fifth Symphony, Schönberg's "Verklarte Nacht" and a symphony by Kurt Weill, while Knappertsbusch will be responsible for the first performance of Eugen Zador's "Tanzsymphonie."

For the Gesellschaft concerts, which are under Kabasta's direction, the following novelties are announced: a "Requiem" by Giannini, brother of the singer; Hindemith's Viola Concerto, "Der Schwanendreher," in which the composer is to take the solo part; works by Respighi, de Falla, Stravinsky, Karl Höller, Franz Schmidt and Friedrich Reidinger. The new conductor of the Konzertverein, Karl Böhn, will also introduce several new items into his program, among which will be a symphony by the young Dutch composer, Henk Badings. Badings has a talent which promises a great deal, His Symphony, performed for the first time in Amsterdam under Mengelberg, made a big success.

This season, therefore, there will be no lack of novelties. Considering the hitherto conservative outlook of the Viennese concert organizers, it shows a pleasing sign of progress. It is, of course, conceivable that musicians will want to continue playing the old masters and that the public will want to go on hearing them. Nevertheless, we should not permit concert halls to be turned into museums where only the great treasures of the past are shown. If musical life is to preserve its vitality, then the music of today, which has arisen out of completely changed conditions of life, must be given its full expression.

The Worcester Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

IN WORCESTER'S impressive Graeco-Egyptian auditorium the annual Music Festival (now in its seventy-seventh year) was held Oct. 5-10. For the twelfth consecutive season, Albert Stoessel wielded the baton. The massed forces of the Worcester Festival Chorus, aided by an orchestra of some 65 New Yorkers and sundry soloists, gave large and well-pleased audiences a varied assortment of choral and orchestral music. "Samson and Delilah" in concert form opened the festival and "Faust" in full stage panoply closed it. Mr. Joseph Lhévinne played Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto, there was a "Young Folks'" afternoon and an "Artist's Night" with Lawrence Tibbett.

The program that seemed to call most clearly for separate attention in these columns was given on Oct. 8. With the exception of a smooth but routine and undistinguished rendering of two operatic arias ("Vissi d'arte" and "Ah, fors' è lui") and some encores by Miss Helen Jepson of the Metropolitan, the concert was predominantly choral. It included two works of major interest and infrequent performance.

Moussorgky's choral episode, "Joshua," written in 1877 for chorus, orchestra, and mezzo-soprano solo, recounts the taking of Jericho, the lamentations of the Amorite women, the exultation of the Hebrews. The composer of "Boris" had little difficulty in evolving a semibarbaric, semi-Oriental idiom of disturbing vigor and rare expressiveness to fit his Biblical theme. The choral writing has both obvious effectiveness and real musical vitality, and the solo "Hear ye Amorea's Daughters" (excellently sung by Miss Pauline Pierce) is pseudo-Oriental lament at its best.

Hebraic in origin also is Bloch's "Sacred Service," of which Parts I and II were ably performed. Composed to fit the Jewish Sabbath Service, it was first given in 1934, in New York. The composer's admirable technique (decidedly French-impressionist in origin) and his almost fanatical sincerity are proverbial. Both qualities, combined with an intense racial consciousness, shine through the present work, But the expression of racial qualities in music is an elusive and often a highly conventionalized matter. Moussorgsky's "Joshua" illustrated one way of solving the problem. Bloch chose for the most part another way, using a somewhat modal idiom suggestive rather of the European Middle Ages (upon which Jewish philosophers undoubtedly left their mark) than of Oriental antiquity.

The idiom hardly preserves its purity throughout the "Service." A more modern harmonic flavor creeps in, unconscious memories of Debussy even appear; more justifiably, traces of the Oriental melisma (by no means foreign to the Middle Ages) relieve the predominant austerity of the work. Despite its noticeable imperfections as regards homogeneity of style, the work has genuine feeling and the beauty of restraint. The cantor's part, divided between Mr. George Britten (baritone) and Miss Pauline Pierce (mezzo) was eloquently and musically sung.

Between the two compositions discussed, Liszt's setting of Psalm XIII was tawdry and meaningless. The Finale of Act I of Borodin's "Prince Igor," some unaccompanied choruses, and the prayer and Finale of Act I of "Lohengrin" made up the rest of the program. Prolonged and well-deserved applause rewarded all responsible for the evening's music.

S. S.

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The Home Forum

Smoke From One Chimney

I REMEMBER how clean-washed was the air of those July mornings in Colorado, how cool and freshened with the fragrance of evergreen. The sun was well up at six, a clear morning sun overlooking streets for the most part deserted. A milkman drove his white wagon down the avenue with a cobbled clatter; a newsboy cycled leisurely up the residential street where the banker, the lawyer, and the lumber-king were still sleeping. With a thud he hurled his papers, rolled and twisted in oblique angles, against the stolid front doors; he glanced, as a gesture of reassurance, at the chimney of my grandfather's house and went on.

I used to stand behind the heavily curtained French windows in Grandfather's living-room, look out into the street and wait for the newspaper. I unbolted the lock the minute I heard the signal thud on the door, cautiously pulled in the paper (I was not always dressed completely) and scampered back to the kitchen, where Grandfather was engaged in making breakfast. I climbed up on a chair to watch him. I loved to see the pleasure his task gave him.

* * *

THE KITCHEN WAS large, with a casement window looking out to the west, framing a picture of the Sangre de Cristo mountains that always wore a cap of snow. There was a huge coal range where Grandfather kindled a good fire to heat the oven before he put in the toast. While the stove was growing hot, he wrapped himself in a white butcher's apron and set the breakfast table for three. He always scrubbed off its black oilcloth cover, and put a little holder of flowers in the center. He gathered them himself, a few rich blue columbines from the garden, fresh every morning, covered with dewdrops. After he had laid the silver and plates, he went out to collect the milk from the back stoop and to call Revelation, his battle-battered Maltese tom. I liked the intonation of affection in his voice, as he searched under the shrubs around the back door.

"*Com-mm* KITtykittykitty," with a trill; "here Tom, here Tom. KITtykittykitty, come on." And a few minutes later: "Ah, comm-m on, kitty." I knew that grunt of satisfaction meant he had found the cat. He came in, cat tucked under one elbow, two quart bottles of milk under the other. He let the cat down first, gently onto a chair, and tickled him a little behind the ears and under the chin. Revelation rubbed his furry face against Grandfather's big hand and purred in wonderful content. He kept right on purring even after Grandfather had turned to other important things: a new lump of coal on the stove, a poke into the oven to make sure it was not overheating.

* * *

GRANDFATHER POURED OFF the cream into a pitcher and some milk into a saucer. He set it on the floor, but Tom would have none of it and rubbed against Grandfather's legs, mewing. Then he ran to the ice-box, rubbed against the door and returned to Grandfather. Grandfather looked pleased.

"Well, Tom," here he cocked his fine gray head to one side and looked judiciously at the small animal; "well, Tom, I guess so. Comm on, kitty." Together they advanced across the shining linoleum to the refrigerator. The cat put his paws on the shelf to look into the icy interior; Grandfather gathered butter, eggs, bacon, and liver from the shelves and came back, nearly falling over Revelation, who ran distractedly between his legs and looked up with noisy anticipation at the food Grandfather had in his hands. He cut off a juicy piece of liver, laid it on a plate, stooped to put it behind the stove.

"There, Tom," he stroked the gray back which arched in response; "Gramp knows what you like."

* * *

BY THIS TIME the stove was just right, so he brought out two large skillets. Presently the room was filled with the pleasing evidence of bacon and eggs, spluttering in bubbling fat. He made the toast in the oven, nurturing it to a delicate brown, examining it often during the process to guard against burning. He did not talk a great deal as he worked; but he moved between table, sink, and stove with a heavy, somewhat shuffling step, quite natural for one of his large frame. When things were ready, he served them up and called my Grandmother.

She came in humming a tuneless little tune; she always hummed it in the morning. Grandfather stood behind her chair, as he had done in the days of their courtship, and asked the blessing. Then he took up the paper I had laid at his place. Breakfast had begun.

We never talked much. The kitchen was quiet, except for the ticking of the clock on the wall and the occasional plunking sound inside the stove, made when a lump of coal underneath burned in two and let those on top fall down. Revelation, behind the stove, chanked noisily on the liver. Grandmother hummed bits of the tuneless little tune between sips and crunched her toast daintily.

* * *

SOMETIMES GRANDFATHER READ bits of news to us: current topics, mostly, or the review of a book that looked good to him. If it were a Wednesday and band concert night, he announced the program and promised to take us to hear it. After he had finished his reading, he concentrated on the food before him. He leaned slightly on the table; his right hand moved from plate to mouth like a fascinating lever. There was a large diamond, set in thick gold, on that hand; he had cultivated a taste for jewelry during the boom-days. I liked to watch his dark eyes dart alertly over the table and at us, to see if our plates needed any replenishing.

Breakfast-making was his specialty. He cooked steaks well for dinner, but he prided himself on his breakfasts. For forty years now, he had been at it. With pride and gallantry visible in his every mannerism, he stirred up the fire at six in the morning, when the air was clean-washed and the sun new; when other business men were in bed, waiting for their wives or the servant to call them to breakfast.

A. S. H.

Woodsmoke

SOMEONE is burning leaves along the block,
And city streets become a country lane;
The houses fade and, hedged by woodbined walls,
I walk along a russet road again.

And with the smoke, I sense the smell of berries,
Ripened and red, and somewhere dusty plums;
The woolen odor of tall mullen arrows,
The spicy scent of red geraniums.

How woodsmoke blowing to me from the street
Can work this magic I cannot explain;
I only know it brings me apple odors,
Rotting on earth, fragrant with autumn rain.

ELIZABETH EVELYN MOORE

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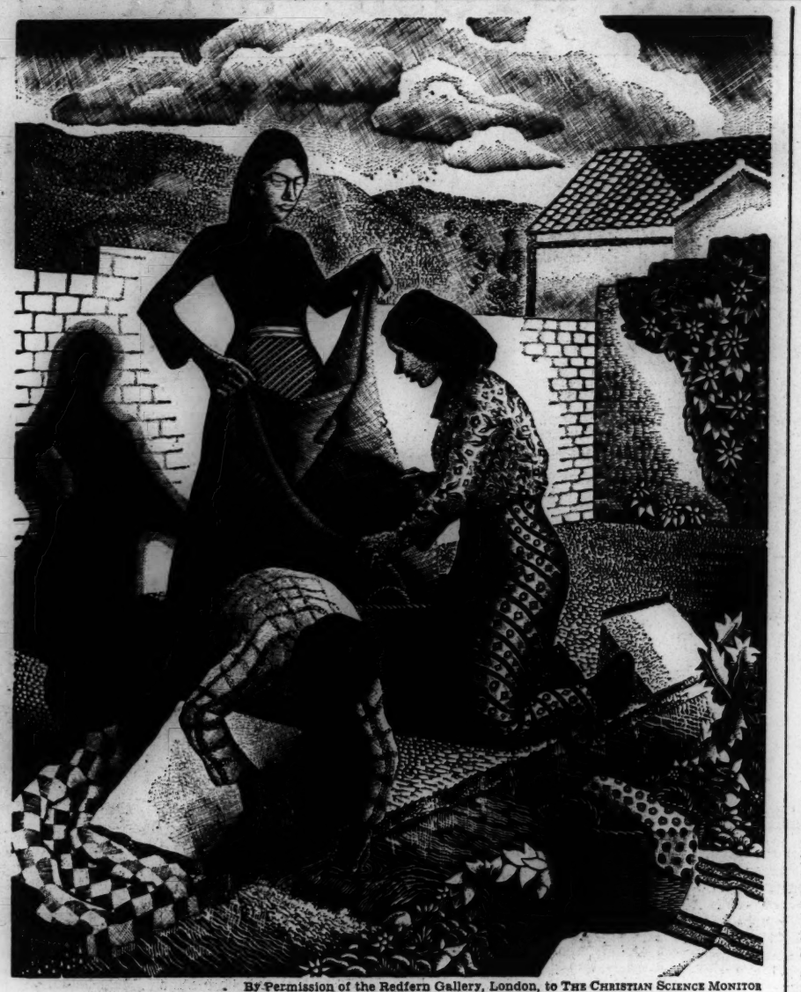

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WAYSIDE LAUNDRY: *A Wood Engraving by Tom Chadwick*

THERE are wayside laundries to be found in many lands. During his recent world tour, Mr. Tom Chadwick must have witnessed a variety of methods employed by women of different nationalities on washing-day.

We are not told in which country the present wood engraving was made, nor do we feel it essential to find out; for the charm of the work lies not so much in the story interest as in the technique employed, in the rhythmic flow of the design, and in the triangular movement of the central group as contrasted with the square bricks and checked pattern of the linen.

The sudden violent contrast of light and dark excites the emotions. There is drama in the momentary effect of brilliant sunshine thrown on the wall against which the upright figure and its shadow are traced forcibly. Considerable emphasis has been laid on the designs of the dress materials, not only because of their unusual interest, but also for the way in which they help to mold the figure; and on the decorative growth of foliage and flower, suggestive of the lavish gifts of nature in southern lands. Yet the wealth of detail in no sense takes from the simplicity of the scene or distracts from the character of the three peasant women so intent on their work.

A Japanese Story-Teller

THE Year of the Bird had been ushered in with hope in Takiya. The villagers had thoroughly enjoyed the festivities of the season, each household celebrating according to its position. And then the severe winter had settled down upon mountains and valleys, pelting the school children with snow and half-blinding them as they trudged to their lessons and home again, and piling the drifts higher and higher until not much more than the treetops and the roofs showed above the white expanse. Not that either the children or their elders thought of winter as an unmitigated hardship; for there were pleasures and compensations, and moreover the winter was a part of nature's programme and therefore it was good. When there would come a particularly hard snowstorm, the women would unsew a kimono or two and prepare the strips of cloth for washing and starching, saying to one another: "Rip your dress when snowflakes fly, for the morrow brings a bright blue sky."

But now the severe winter was departing on swift feet. On sunshiny days the mountain streams widened, and the banks along the river were getting bare.

When the ground began to show through, the villagers began to think of radishes and beans and spinach and all the other things they would soon be planting. Consequently, the steps of the men began to turn in the direction of the village inn; for Yoshiro Aoki, the innkeeper, was the one who sent away for the packets of all the new kinds of seeds, and he sold them in the small general store which occupied a corner of the huge sitting-room of the inn.

Yoshiro was a sociable man, who was never so happy as when a group of farmers and villagers were gathered about the sunken fireplace to while away the time gossiping and joking. People said that it was his jovial cordiality, quite as much as the good cooking of his wife and daughter, that gave the inn its wide reputation.

The men gathered about the fire were listening intently to the story which old man Kawada was telling. He was O Kiku's grandfather, and I Yoshi had spent many a happy hour of her childhood absorbed in his endless stream of stories. He was recalling the spring when the snows melted too rapidly and the streams rose higher and higher until they overflowed the banks, and the schoolhouse was surrounded with swirling water. . . . When he had got the school into a thoroughly dangerous position, he paused and reached for the long iron chopsticks. Since the story was known to them all, no one hurried him, but their eyes were fixed upon his wizened face while they waited. . . .

Suddenly he looked about the circle. "Oh, yes!" he exclaimed. "As I was saying, they never did cut the tree down!"

"Grandfather," said O Yoshi, stooping beside him, "that's not the story you were telling."

"Wasn't it?" He turned his pale brown eyes upon her questioningly; then the deep wrinkles of his face gathered into an impish smile. "What does it matter? Either one was a good story!"

O Yoshi agreed with him silently. After all, it was not so much the story as his way of telling it that was entertaining.—ETSU INAGAKI SUGIMOTO, in "A Daughter of the Nohfu." (London: Hurst & Blackett. New York: Doubleday Doran.)

Epping Engraving

UNTIL the city was well behind us, we kept up a good speed; then, as the fringy tree tops of Epping came into view, we slowed, sighed deeply and relaxed. Presently Karen stopped the car and I got out to pick up a fallen bough of red leaves.

"I thought we were in a hurry," she remarked, as she slid lower beneath the wheel, took off her hat and rumpled her hair, letting the breeze whisk through it.

"We were," I answered placidly, "until the city stopped chasing us."

Soothed, we sat by the side of the road and let our week-end shopping tour in London drift from our thoughts. Autumn had given Epping a fairy-like softness of color. The bare twigs were feathery purple against the pale afternoon sunshine; the ubiquitous bracken had bleached into dark gold and through the long avenues under the trees—visible since the leaves were fallen—light dissolved the mystery of summer.

The forest wore the open countenance of autumn. A copse of graceful willows, which had quite hidden a tiny pond all summer, now revealed it; and reflected in it were all the tints of the sky—purple, rose and blue. We were approaching the border of Essex, where the sky loses its London gray and moves in a constant variation of colors, silvered with clouds by a steady wind.

From the roadside where, two months ago, a leafy density shut out the vistas, we saw engraved the structure of the trees, the form and symmetry of shrubs and underbrush. A horse and rider poised for a moment on a distant hill, then rode slowly on over the scarlet carpet of the forest. As they disappeared, and our eyes returned to things nearer at hand, we discovered a tramp, sleeping on a soft bank of the scorched bracken. His arms were folded on his chest and his hat shaded his eyes at an angle, so that we could see the sky through the large holes in its brim. Epping was his mansion.

I had never before known the forest in its revealing mood, and wondered what the full-blown mystery of summer had to offer more enchanting than this open invitation to autumnal quiet.

D. D.

October Question

WHAT can there be as gentle as a wing,
A rabbit's ear, a willow's shining grief,
A yellow moth, that summer-tinted thing—
Except the spiral journey of a leaf?

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

On Leisure

"THE wisdom of a learned man," wrote the author of Ecclesiasticus long centuries ago, "cometh by opportunity of leisure," and not wisdom only, but grace, and gentle breeding, and amenity, and poise come so, and only so. And leisure (which is not to be confused with empty time, but which is time through which free, life-enhancing currents flow)—leisure in these days is something to be sought and cherished as a rare and priceless boon; leisure to think, and talk, and write, and read—lost arts else, all of them. "John Wesley's conversation is good," said Dr. Johnson to Boswell once, "but he is never at leisure. He is always obliged to go at a certain hour. This is very disagreeable to a man who loves to fold his legs and have out his talk, as I do." The sainted John Wesley in the role of a modern "hustler" is a little humorous, and Samuel Johnson did a certain amount of work himself. But an age that loved, on occasion, to fold its legs, and have its talk out, and its book out, and its delightful familiar letters out, may not have been one hundred per cent efficient (in our devastating modern phrase), but it did have shelter to grow ripe, and it did have leisure to grow wise, and more than our own driving, restless period, it did possess its soul. "He hasteth well," wrote Chaucer, whom business could not make dull, "who wisely can abide," and we first learn to live when we

—claim not every laughing Hour
For handmaid to (our) striding power—
To usher for a destined space
(*Her own sweet errands all forgone*)
The too imperious traveler on.

"We are great fools," says Montaigne: "'He spends his life in idleness,' we say; 'I've done nothing today.' What! Have you not *lived*?"—From "On Reading Books," by JOHN LIVINGSTON LOWES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Mildhetens makt

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MANNISKOR bruka i allmänhet icke förknippa mildhet med makt, utan äro snarare benägna att anse mildhet såsom svaghet och att hänföra makt till vad de anse vara mänsklig eller materiell kraft. De som synbarligen nått en mycket framskjuten ställning i världen kunna måhända både av sig själva och andra anses äga oerhört stor makt. Så är det emellertid endast i den mån de mentalt äro e t t med den gudomliga Principen, Gud. Psalmisten skrev (Ps. 62:12): "En gång har Gud sagt det, ja, två gånger har jag hört det, att hos Gud är makten".

Eftersom makten är hos Gud allena, kan endast det som återspeglar det enda Sinnet, Gud, uttrycka verklig makt. Rätt tänkande, osjälvisk kärlek, en allomfattande känsla av mänsklighetens broderskap tillika med en önskan att upprätta frid på jorden och till människorna en god vilja—dessa egenskaper bevisa och uttrycka makt. Där de fattas är varje uttryck av mänsklig vilja, resulterande i vad som kanske tyckes vara timlig eller materiell makt, i saknad av det grundväsentliga i verklig makt. De sanna karaktärsegenskaperna måste utgå från Gud, och de uttrycka sig i uppbyggande, aldrig i nedrivande, metoder.

Om den märkliga tilldragelse i profeten Elias liv, som omtalas i Första Konungaboken, då han var vittne till ett fruktansvärt utbrott av naturelementen, läsa vi (19:11): "En stor och stark storm, som ryckte loss berg och bröt sönder klippor, gick före Herren". Stormen följdes av jordbävning och jordbävningen av en eld. Om var och en av dessa företeelser säges det emellertid uttryckligt: "Men icke var Herren i stormen; . . . icke var Herren i jordbävningen; . . . icke var Herren i elden". Sedan kom en den mest häpnadsväckande förändring, en fullständig motsats till allt föregående larm och uppror: "Efter elden kom ljudet av en sakta susning".

Berättelsen omtaler, att när Elia hörde denna sakta susning, skylde han sitt ansikte med manteln. Profeten måste genast hava förstått, att här var manifestationen av verklig makt, Guds, eller Andens, röst och att den oro som härskat förut var såsom intet, emedan Gud icke var däri.

Ingen har någonsin i sitt liv manifesterat den verkliga maktens mildhet så som de kristnas läromästare, Kristus Jesus. Lukas berättar, att när Jesus vid ett tillfälle jämte sina lärjungar kom till en samaritisk by, (Luk. 9:53) folket där "tog icke emot honom". Jakob och Johannes frågade då genast (Luk. 9:54): "Herre, vill du att vi skola bedja, att eld kommer ner från himmelen och förtär dem?" Mästaren svarade (9:55, 56): "I veten icke, vilken andes barn I ären. Ty Människosonen har icke kommit för att fördärva själar, utan för att frälsa dem". Och likväl vittnade denna mildhetens anda om en sådan makt, att den satte Jesus i stånd att stilla stormen, gå på vattnet, hela de sjuka och uppväcka de döda. Må de som kanske tro, att utövandet av enbart mänsklig vilja, despotism, tvång och tyranni utgör makt, jämföra sina resultat med Mästarens gärningar, så kommer vad de utfört förvisso att te sig obetydligt. Om de äro ärliga, skola de nödgas medgiva, att allt som saknar godhet, det som återspeglar Gud, saknar verklig makt.

Detta allt är naturligtvis orsaken varför krig aldrig är det bästa sättet att ställa något till rätta. De illusoriska förhoppningarna om bättre förhållanden i världen, som förespeglats såsom resultat av krig, hava gång efter annan bevisat sig vara bedrägliga. Historien visar sannerligen, att krig utan undantag lämnar efter sig vitt utbredda kaotiska förhållanden. Det är utom all fråga, att det goda, som tyckes hava varit resultat av krig, skulle kommit mänskligheten till godo på ett rikligare och fullständigare sätt genom fredliga och förnuftiga medel. Ödeläggelse resulterar icke i varaktig vinst för någon, ty däri finnes icke något uttryck för Principen, Gud.

Hur klart insåg ej Mary Baker Eddy allt detta, när hon inledde en av sina mycket omtyckta hymner med följande strofer (*Poems*, sid. 4):

"Närvaro ljuva, frid och fröjd och makt,
Himmelska Liv, som äger varje stund".

Aldrig sedan Mästarens tid har någon i sitt liv givit ett sådant exempel på sanningen av att makt och mildhet gå hand i hand, som Mrs. Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap. De som allvarligt studera hennes skrifter i anslutning till Bibeln, skola finna, att hennes lära i detta, liksom i alla andra avseenden, helt överensstämmer med vad Kristus Jesus lärde. De skola lära känna hemligheten av sann makt, den makt, som kommer genom förståelsen, att den verkliga, av Gud skapade människan är andlig och evig, den gudomliga Kärlekens barn och därför uttrycker sin himmelske Faders egenskaper. I den mån de fatta den stora sanningen om det andliga varat, tillägna de sig Kristi Sinne och kunna i allt högre grad få del av den makt över materiella förhållanden, som Kristus Jesus utövade. De hava kommit i medveten besittning av det som aposteln Paulus kallar "Kristi saktmod och mildhet" och komma allt mer och mer i sitt dagliga liv att uttrycka denna mentala inställning. De bevisa sanningen av Mrs. Eddys ord på sid. 192 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Det goda du gör och förkroppsligar giver dig den enda makt som kan uppnås".

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The Power of Gentleness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world, as a rule, does not correlate gentleness with power; rather is it inclined to regard gentleness as weakness, and to attribute power to what it regards as human or material force. Those who have apparently risen to positions of great prominence in world affairs may be regarded both by themselves and by others as possessing vast power. This is so, however, only to the extent that they are mentally at one with divine Principle, God. The Psalmist wrote (Psalms 62:11), "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God."

Since power belongs to God alone, that only which reflects the one Mind, God, expresses true power. Right thinking, unselfed love, an all-embracing sense of the brotherhood of man, together with a desire to establish peace on earth and good will to all men—these exemplify and express power. Where these are absent, any exhibition of human will resulting in what may seem to be temporal or material power is void of the very essence of real power. True qualities of character must proceed from God, and they express themselves in constructive, never destructive, methods.

In that remarkable incident in the career of Elijah, related in I Kings, when the prophet witnessed a tremendous upheaval of material elements, we read (19:11), "A great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord." The wind was followed by an earthquake, and the earthquake by a fire. With regard to each of these manifestations, however, it is distinctly stated, "But the Lord was not in the wind: . . . the Lord was not in the earthquake: . . . the Lord was not in the fire." Then came a most amazing change, a complete contrast to all the preceding turmoil and conflict: "And after the fire a still small voice."

The narrative states that when Elijah heard this voice he wrapped his face in the mantle. The prophet must have instantly recognized that here was the manifestation of true power, the voice of God, or Spirit, and that the turmoil which had gone before was as nothing because God was not in it.

There never was a life which manifested the gentleness of true power as did that of the master Christian, Christ Jesus. When on a certain occasion he and his disciples entered into a village of the Samaritans, as recorded in Luke, we read that the inhabitants "did not receive him" (Luke 9:53). James and John immediately asked (9:54), "Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them?" The Master's reply was (9:55, 56): "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." And yet this spirit of gentleness evidenced such power as to enable Christ Jesus to still the tempest, walk on the water, heal the sick, and raise the dead. Let those who may believe that the exercise of mere human will, despotism, coercion, and tyranny constitutes power, contrast their achievements with those of the Master, and their accomplishment will seem trivial indeed. If honest, they will be compelled to admit that whatever is devoid of good, of that which reflects God, is devoid of true power.

All this, of course, is why war is never the best way to settle anything. The illusive hopes held out of better world conditions as the result of war have again and again proved disappointing. Indeed, history shows that war invariably leaves behind it widespread chaotic conditions. It is beyond question that any good which has seemed to result from war could have been secured for mankind more fully and completely by peaceful and reasonable means. Devastation does not result in lasting gain to anyone, for in it there is no expression of Principle, God.

How clearly Mary Baker Eddy recognized all this when she began one of her much-loved hymns with the lines (Poems, p. 4):

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour."

Never since the time of the Master has a life so exemplified the fact that power and gentleness go hand in hand as has that of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Those who earnestly study her writings in connection with the Bible will find that her teaching in this, as in all other respects, exactly coincides with that of Christ Jesus. They will learn the secret of true power, the power which comes through a realization that the real man of God's creating is spiritual and eternal, the child of divine Love, and therefore expresses the attributes of his heavenly Father. To the extent that they apprehend the great fact of spiritual being, they gain the Mind of Christ, and are able to approximate the power over material conditions which Christ Jesus exercised. They have come into conscious possession of what the Apostle Paul calls "the meekness and gentleness of Christ," and increasingly express this mental attitude in their daily living. They prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 192 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

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Closing Stocks Page 12 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1936

Protests Filed on Lack of Fuel for Poor; Flying Boat, Aeolus, Drops in for Visit

Boston Today

No Coal for Poor Before Nov. 15

The brilliant October sun accompanying Boston's first cold snap early this morning was pretty frigid comfort to the city's relief recipients with no coal in their bins. While the mercury pushed down to 36 degrees, thin blankets were pulled higher, and boxes broken up and burned for warmth.

Even less reassuring than the cold gray skies were the words of Director of Public Welfare John C. L. Dowling who said that no coal would be delivered to relief families until Nov. 15. Only exceptions are those persons forced to remain in bed.

"Cruel and heartless!" commented City Councilor Clement A. Norton, who does not hesitate to pound municipal bodies—especially the one of which he is a member. Mr. Norton demanded that the council do something in a hurry to make Mr. Dowling and his department show a more humane attitude toward the thousands of persons dependent upon the city for food and shelter.

Whole families, including little children, suffer from lack of protection against cold weather, said Mr. Norton in a letter to the council. In relief districts, households are exposed to the freezing weather long after persons of means have started up their oil burners, he declared, adding that freezing weather sets in long before Nov. 15.

Weather conditions and not an arbitrary date should determine the delivery of fuel, he advocated. Mr. Norton reminded the council that last year it had forced Mr. Dowling's department to start shoveling coal into relief recipients' bins in October—much of which, it will be remembered, was discovered unburnable by a Finance Commission investigation.

Replied Mr. Dowling: "The Nov. 15 date has always been in effect in Boston." At that time, each welfare recipient receives a quarter of a ton of fuel. During the winter, the recipient's quota is two and a half tons.

Councilor Norton, however, promised that the campaign to make the winters less rigorous for the city's poor would be continued with the possibility, he said, of dealing with the situation on a "humane" rather than a "dollars-and-cents" basis.

Capone Named At Dog Hearing

E. J. O'Hare, operator of the Taunton dog track, was at one time a partner of Alphonse "Scarface" Capone, it was declared today by Francis Farrel, representing the National Racing Association.

At a State House hearing before the Massachusetts racing commission, Mr. Farrel produced photostatic copies of Chicago and Detroit newspapers of the years 1927 and 1930 which mentioned Mr. O'Hare as president of the dog track conducted by Capone enterprises. One of the items named Mr. O'Hare as a partner of the Chicago gangster.

In the course of lengthy testimony, Mr. Farrel attempted to show how Capone and the late "Bugs" Moran controlled the International Greyhound Racing association and how, in turn, the association controlled various tracks throughout the country.

The witness said that this association had indirectly caused a regulation by the Racing commission requiring that greyhounds be registered in the stud book of the American Kennel Club. At the time this rule was passed, Mr. Farrel said, the club "did not have one single greyhound that was actually racing."

Mr. Farrel came before the commission to propose certain changes in the State racing laws. According to the Kennel Club ruling, owners are forbidden from registering their dogs with other organizations.

"Their aim is to control the legislatures in states where betting is allowed," charged Mr. Farrel. "When pari-mutuel betting was going through the various legislatures, they threw up their hands unless they could get control of the track operation. Their aim was to control the operation of all tracks."

He added that the International Association and its subsidiary interests wished "to control gambling, to control the politicians and to control the dogs. . . . All the evils that ever came out of racing arose when the track had control of the dogs."

The Taunton track, he said, is conducted by the same group which runs the Capone track in Chicago and the Hawthorne Kennel Association (a Capone outfit). Mr. Farrel told the commission that an employee from the Capone track in Chicago had been fired for infraction of rules and is now working at Taunton.

He also told of 150 dogs bought in Ireland, where they had been ruled off the tracks for fighting, which were brought here, raced at Dighton, and later shipped to Florida and to other places at which International tracks were located.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight, possibly with moderate frost, Wednesday cloudy, possibly turning to rain; continued moderately cold; gentle variable and northerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by light rain in northwest portion, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow or rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, possibly light rain Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds becoming moderate easterly over the south portion and generally fair tonight. Wednesday cloudy with some rain over the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	63	Minneapolis	34	38
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	62	74
Chicago	48	50	New York	44	62
Denver	56	80	Norfolk	62	72
Helena	52	64	Philadelphia	44	66
Jacksonville	72	76	St. Louis	54	74
Kansas City	58	76	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	50	72
Miami	76	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 13.
B—Maximum, Oct. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:01 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 10:18 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

A Visitor From Germany Pays a Flying Call

The Diesel-Engined Flying Boat Aeolus as She Landed Today at Boston Airport

Goodwin Denies 'Tsarist Powers'

Emphatically denying charges of having assumed "tsarist" powers in his personal handling of minor violations of motor regulations, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today declared that there had been no change in the methods used in the registrar's office during the last 16 years.

Registrar Goodwin's decrees and revocations of licenses for minor violations were termed as "tsarist powers" a few days ago when an agreement between Mr. Goodwin and Lieut.-Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, was made known. By the agreement, the commissioner is to turn over minor violations of the motor vehicle laws to the registrar, instead of sending them to the courts.

Upon his entry into office 16 years ago, Mr. Goodwin declared, he pleaded with police to enforce the automobile laws, and "recommended the taking away of licenses, rather than wasting the time of officers in the courts."

Many cities and towns, including New Bedford and Fall River, have followed this plan for years, he continued, adding that these two cities are now among the safest in the country.

"Years ago I tried to get General Foote—at that time head of the State police—to establish the same policy with the State police," Goodwin stated. "But he wanted to make a record to show how many people he took into court.

"The only change at the present time upon which anyone can base an accusation that I am a tsar is that the present commissioner of public safety has decided to adopt this same policy for handling minor automobile cases."

High Schools Low In Political Test

Political interest is low in high schools of this State it was disclosed today.

A cross-section of Massachusetts high school seniors attained an average score of 43 per cent on questions testing their knowledge of State and Federal leaders in politics. During the past year, Albert G. Reilley of Framingham, through the graduate department of Boston University's school of education, tested 700 students from five high schools in different parts of the State.

With only one sixth of this group scoring better than 61 per cent, observers were led to believe that the young people, 90 per cent of whom were only four years away from their majority, found more interest in football players and motion picture stars than in political problems.

The test was divided in four parts. 1. Connecting the names of 15 leaders in State and Federal politics with phrases in another list. 2. Completing exercises asking for names and political facts. 3. Twenty-five true-false statements of political facts. 4. Multiple-response testing facts and names.

Proof that political interest can be developed appeared when a group of 55 ninth-grade pupils who had been given instruction averaged 63 per cent on the same test. Average age of these pupils was 14.

In general, more interest in political questions was shown by boys, who averaged six points better than girls. Pupils in college preparatory and academic courses rated higher than those in other courses. Their average was from four to six points higher than the average of general and commercial pupils. Better scores resulted from the factual sections of the test than from the sections devoted to names of people.

Flying Boat Inspects Port

Boston's waterfront today was given a peek into what the future may hold for trans-Atlantic travelers when the giant diesel powered German flying boat Aeolus circled over harbor islands and glided smoothly to the water's surface near the East Boston airport.

Chief Pilot Hans Werner von Engel gave more fuel and the huge engines chugged the ship up to the float where a large throng of air-minded Bostonians including M. D. Liming, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, were on hand to greet it.

The airboat together with a sister ship is engaged in flight tests over the north Atlantic for the German transport company, Lufthansa. A tentative commercial flying route is being mapped.

The Aeolus was almost two hours late in getting off from Port Washington, N. Y., this morning because the crisp weather made the diesel engines sluggish. The compressed air in automatic starters had to be replenished repeatedly as the engines failed to start.

Because of this trouble the crew decided upon landing at Boston that they would remain here less than an hour so that the engines would not have opportunity to cool. They then took off for Sydney, Nova Scotia, to contact the mother catapult ship, the Schwabenland. Crew members expect to be in the Azores Thursday and from thence will fly to Lisbon, Rome and Berlin.

The four crew members were attired in natty blue uniforms with an embroidered seal of Lufthansa bearing the words, "Fur Atlantik Fluge" (For Atlantic Service).

Date Cargo Wins Race to Market

Four weeks ago in far-off Mesopotamia, 8000 men and women were completing the preparation of the new crop of dates for the Boston and New York markets.

Today, 1500 cases of these dates arrived in Boston on the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer, Boston, from New York City and are on sale this afternoon in markets and stalls, the first of the new crop to reach this city. Intense activity, that is restricted to about three weeks, between the time when the dates mature and the time they are shipped, turns Mesopotamia into a beehive of busy workers.

But, back of the single line of writing on the ship's manifest—"1500 cases, dates"—lies a thrilling story of the romance of commerce, linking old world with the new, involving the keenest sort of competition, and an ocean race across the Persian gulf, through the Arabian and Red seas, the Mediterranean, and across the Atlantic.

Two large growers of dates, each seeking to be first on the lucrative American market with the new crop, put hordes of men at work to gather the fruit, and hundreds of women to pit and pack them. Ships were chartered, loading the dates at Busreh in Iraq. The steamer Brenas took on 90,000 cases of dates, weighing 6,400,000 pounds and calued at wholesale at $390,000. The steamer Arabistan took a similar cargo.

The Brenas sailed Sept. 16, and the Arabistan Sept. 13. But the Brenas arrived at New York Sunday night, transferring 1500 cases of the fruit to lighters for loading on the steamer Boston. The Arabistan is due at New York today.

Thus, Shaik Mustapha Irbaham, date grower of Mesopotamia, won the race, and his Boston agent, M. Karp, of State street, spun the yarn for ship newsmen today as the dates were being discharged at the Eastern Steamship Lines pier. Mr. Karp said that about 30,000 cases of dates are consumed in the Boston market annually.

Newest Cutter Visits Boston

Aviation's touch has "gilded" the Coast Guard.

Equipped with a seaplane, and the harness for handling, stowing, fueling and repairing it, the coastal unit's largest, newest cutter put in for a few hours' stay in Boston this morning.

Originally planned for the Boston station, the Samuel D. Ingham, under Commander Harry D. Hemingway, former naval chief of staff of Boston Coast Guard headquarters, is bound for the West Coast after a brief stay at New York.

Arriving here from Philadelphia, where three other cutters are under construction, the ship is on its "shakedown" cruise. In all, seven new vessels, fitted with hydroplanes, will be added to the Coast Guard fleet.

Costing $2,500,000 each, the cutters are 327 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 12 feet draft, easily attaining a speed of 20 knots, an increase of five knots over the regular cruising speed of a coastal vessel. In addition to a displacement of 2000 tons, two five-inch guns, two six-pounders, and three two-inch anti-aircraft guns form the cutter's armament.

The ships are fitted with elaborate radio apparatus, wrecking mines to destroy derelicts, strong towing bitts, and efficient harness for towing and aiding disabled boats.

Ten commissioned officers, four warrant officers, and 108 enlisted men comprise the crew of the Samuel D. Ingham.

Florida Warns Tin Can Tourists

Tin Can tourists will not be welcomed in Florida this winter.

Governor Curley was today requested by Gov. David Sholtz of Florida to advise those contemplating Florida this year to be sure they have "visible means of support."

The Florida Governor disclosed that he is establishing motor patrols at Florida gateways. All cars and hitch hikers are being stopped. If they do not have money, or jobs to go to, they are arrested for vagrancy and forced to return home.

Governor Sholtz said that the State has sufficient unemployed to take care of expected new building needs this winter.

Textile Wage Demand for All U. S. Proposed

Union Leader Asks for 20 P.C. Increase to Meet Living Cost

Trade Boom Cited

PROVIDENCE, Oct, 13 (AP)—A nation-wide 20 per cent wage increase, a 40-hour week, and a "return to the so-called work load that prevailed during the NRA period" will be demanded by the United Textile Workers of America, Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the union, announced here today.

The demand, to be made by the union's executive council at a meeting in New York "before Oct. 28," will be "executing instructions given at the recent international convention of the U. T. W.," Mr. McMahon said. "The executive council," he added, "will be empowered to designate a definite date for enforcing the demands."

He spoke of two factors that dictate such action, outlining them as follows:

1. Business conditions throughout the industry are such that a wage increase demand is justified. All branches of the textile industry report good business. Leaders of the industry report a good volume of orders. They refer to the future as exceedingly bright.

2. Living costs are rising constantly, and textile workers are feeling the effects. It is impossible for present-day wage schedules to square with living costs.

"A general advance of textile wages," he declared, "will prove to be actually helpful to the industry, because it will step up the purchasing power of a great section of our population and make it possible for textile workers not only to buy a greater quantity of foodstuffs but also to purchase clothing materials which they produce.

"I believe that a demand for a general increase in wages and readjustment of working conditions is just a matter of plain, commonsense economics."

City Officials To Perambulate

Four Boston officials today began observance of one of the city's oldest and most quaint customs, the perambulating of the borders.

It came from England where the sheriffs of olden times were required to periodically inspect the boundaries of their domains and be sure they were properly marked and observed.

In front of City Hall today, acting under the state law that requires examination every five years, four representatives of Boston, including City Councillors Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr. and Martin H. Tobin and Assistant City Clerk John B. Hynes and Chief Street Engineer William J. Sullivan, entered a city limousine to make the tour. They will spend today and tomorrow looking at the boundaries where some 14 cities and towns join Boston. At each boundary they will be met by a committee from the local community and will exchange written proofs that the inspection has been made.

Some of the boundaries are in out of the way places; six are in the middle of rivers; one is in a cemetery; another is an old well; several are stone fences that date from Colonial times.

Last Chance to Register

HAVE you registered?

Boston election officials announced today that all registration for the Nov. 3 election will close tomorrow night at 10 p. m. Unless voters are on the lists at that time, they will be denied ballots for the presidential and state polls.

Offices of the Election Commission in City Hall Annex and the registration places in each of the city's 22 wards will be open until 10 tonight and from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. tomorrow.

As the November poll neared and registration time narrowed, Boston today was found to have hit a new all-time peak in the number of registrations. The total stood at 343,934 today. This was 29,219 more than were qualified in Boston for the previous high, reached in the 1934 gubernatorial race. It was 39,270 more than were registered for the 1932 presidential poll.

Since Sept. 11 the average daily registration has been about 1500 persons. If this average continues—and, because of the last-minute rush, it is expected to be materially increased—3000 may be added to today's total, bringing registrations above the 345,000 mark.

Hurley Quizzed By Parkman On Campaign Funds

Estimating the campaign expenditures of Charles F. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, at $250,000, Senator Henry Parkman Jr., last night challenged Mr. Hurley to tell "where the money is coming from. . . . What sort of obligations are you incurring? And to whom?"

This question was fired in a radio address, the first of a series under the auspices of the Haigis Associates of Greater Boston. Senator Parkman was for eight years member of the State Legislature. He is now retiring to his law practice but is one of the more effective Republican campaigners for the State ticket.

Building up the expenditure case against Mr. Hurley, Senator Parkman said:

"Throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth there are hundreds of elaborate and expensive billboards erected by Mr. Hurley in the interests of his own candidacy and his alone. Many of them are illuminated throughout the night. He has a horde of political workers on the firing line for him, men who have never been noted for their altruism, unselfishness or their willingness to work for nothing, headed here in Boston by such practical gentlemen as Mike Ward and Johnnie Dowd.

"Practically every ward and precinct in the State has one of his gaily decorated headquarters, to say nothing of the extravagant hotel suite in the Back Bay of Boston. The boast is made of a teletype system installed in these headquarters which makes it possible to transmit messages to every newspaper office in the State more rapidly than by telephone. Radio time is reserved for his use on all the stations in a fashion exceeding that of any other candidate who ran for office. Mr. Hurley's campaign is truly the most expensive ever known in the history of Massachusetts."

Senator Parkman contended "the people have a right to know from what source comes the money that finances his campaign for office, a campaign that competent and unbiased observers estimate will cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars before election day. The evidence of this gross and vulgar expenditure actually shrieks to the high heavens on every highway of the State."

"Therefore," the Senator concluded, "I ask you, your candidate for President asks you, the voters of your State ask you—and we are all entitled to a truthful answer: Where did you get it, Mr. Charles F. Hurley?"

Coughlin Denies Boston Interview; May See Pacelli

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin returned to Boston from Providence about 1 a. m. today in the car of Frank Keelon, Great Barrington silver broker.

He told newspaper men that he made his unexpected return here "to get a reporter" with whom he is alleged to have had a tiff in Providence last night.

The reporter was said to be John Barry of the Boston Globe, whom the radio priest charged with being overzealous in striving to learn what was going on in the National Union for Social Justice shakeup in Providence.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin remained incommunicado in his Copley Plaza suite this morning, but admitted a representative of the Globe publisher early this afternoon. They remained in conference several hours.

Some observers strove to connect the unannounced Coughlin return with the expected visit in Boston today of Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state. It was remembered that Cardinal Pacelli's visit to America was undertaken after the radio priest's activities had been brought to the Vatican's attention.

Cardinal Pacelli had projected a visit to William Cardinal O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, an open critic of the Detroit radio priest.

Speculation was rife in Boston whether the radio priest might not have returned to Boston in the hope of seeing Cardinal Pacelli during his visit here.

The reporter incident in Providence was minimized by many here. The central facts seemed to be that the radio priest objected to Mr. Barry's reportorial zeal and pushed him against a wall, knocking or taking off his glasses with what some thought was intent to strike him. Before a blow was landed, however, a Boston dectective stepped between the two.

Later Mr. Barry was denied return passage to Boston in Mr. Keelon's car. Mr. Barry charged that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin was irritated by questions he was asked concerning how he justified his support of Congressman Arthur D. Healy, an avowed supporter of President Roosevelt, while denying it to Governor Curley, who refused to withdraw his support of the President.

Temperature 36, More Frosts Due

Seasonal winds and temperature hastened the pace of Bostonians this morning as the 287th day of 1936 cooled to 36 degrees at 5:30 a. m.

Although this is the lowest temperature since May 16, when it was 34 degrees, today's mark does not reach the low of Oct 13, 1875, when residents of Boston shiveringly awakened to find the mercury at 30 degrees.

The weather bureau indicated that there would be moderate frosts tonight. The forecast continued: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly turning to rain Wednesday, moderately cold.

Georges Island Has Grass Fire

Bostonians whose windows faced eastward to the bay saw billowing clouds of smoke scale the waters of the harbor today as grass on Georges Island caught fire.

Only an abandoned fort and a few houses remain on the island which is some distance from shore. Tugs and other vessels were prepared to go to the aid of the islanders if the fire becomes threatening.

Third Fancy Trawler Ready for Launching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Oct 13—Final unit of the first step in the replacement program of the Forty Fathom Fisheries of Boston—the ultra-modern Diesel trawler Swell—is to get its first dip next Saturday.

Ways are being greased for launching of the $200,000 ship, which is to be christened by Mrs. Joseph L. Lamere of Quincy, Mass., wife of the vice-president and general manager of the company.

The Swell, together with the Storm and the Surf, sisterships recently launched and now in service, represents $600,000 toward putting new boats in place of old ones in the fleet of that company. The new boats are equipped with everything from shower baths for fishermen to refrigerated nickel-lined holds for the fish. Capt. John Haley has been chosen for skipper of the Swell.

Base and Surplus Milk Price Recommended in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13—Rejecting the idea of a flat price for milk producers as unworkable, a committe of dairymen headed by Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian and lecturer has recommended a base and surplus system with state-wide quotas of dairy farms as the newest cure for troubles of the milk business in Connecticut.

The committee has made its report, in 6000 words, to Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham. Its main purpose is to redistribute the profitable fluid milk market among the State's producers so that each will have a share based on the "productive facilities" of his farm.

The committee came into being last spring after a poll of producers was taken, resulting in a majority for a flat price in milk marketing. Most of the state's dairymen have for years sold their milk on a classified price plan.

The flat price, under which dealers would pay a stipulated price for all milk, no matter what use they made of it afterward, would not be practicable, says Dr. Beard's committee. At certain seasons of the year there would be unsold milk which would be "bootlegged" into the market. The flat price, moreover, would have a tendency, the committee is convinced, to bring down the general level of income of the farmers to that now received by the poorest paid.

Past Records as Basis

The committee's scheme, a complicated one, is to fix a quota for every farm producing milk for wholesale sale, being the quota on past production records. The milk administrator is assigned this sizable task.

When the quotas are fixed, there will be a base determined for each farm, within the quota. The base, which the committee thinks should be about 80 per cent of the quota, will represent the farmer's share in the fluid milk market. He is then to receive the fluid milk price for all the milk he delivers up to the limit of his base. The dealer is required, under the plan, to pay for base milk at the fluid price no matter how he uses it.

One Class

All surplus milk, now sold in three classes at three different prices, would then be put together in one class at a single "cream" price. Through the fixing of quotas the committee hopes to arrange matters so that no farmer will have a disproportionate share of his milk going into cream.

In Politics

The plan is made public in the middle of a state political campaign in which Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has taken milk as one of his talking points.

The Governor has spoken favorably of the flat price idea, while his Republican opponent, State's Attorney Arthur M. Brown, has not discussed the subject.

Rhode Island Third-Party Threat Pales

Visit of Coughlin Shows Battle Still Between Two Main Parties

Close Vote Seen

Democrats and G. O. P. Exchange Counter-Charges on State Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13—The hasty visit of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin here last night brought the Rhode Island political picture into more sharply limned focus today and emphasized to voters, in the opinion of many observers that the real fight still lies between the historic parties of the Democrats and the Republicans.

Although it was not until a little after nine last night that the radio priest arrived here for a conference with National Union for Social Justice leaders, and although the hands of the clock in the Biltmore Hotel lobby were just scissoring 12 when he left, those three hours were sufficient for the Rev. Mr. Coughlin to throw his Rhode Island organization into much turmoil.

Precisely what went on behind the closed doors of the conference was a closely guarded secret. A Boston newspaperman, John Barry of the Globe, who, it is alleged, was overzealous in attempting to report the happenings, was pounced upon by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin and a fistic encounter was only averted by the intervention of a Boston police detective.

But from what was heard outside the conference room and from subsequent developments, it appeared today that Chester L. Carpenter had been replaced by René Viau as state supervisor of the NUSJ. This was surmised from the reputed shout of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin that "Carpenter is out!"

Third Party Pales

Later Mr. Viau came out of the conference room dangling the keys to the NUSJ offices, and announcing, "I'm in charge."

The obvious inference to be drawn from this was that the ranks of the NUSJ had been split by a row between the French Roman Catholics of the Blackstone Valley and the Irish Roman Catholics of Pawtucket and Providence. These two factions have been engaged in intermittent fights and reprisals ever since they settled here. Differences between them were largely credited with resulting in the surprising election of Charles F. Risk, a Republican, to Congress a year ago.

Even before the radio priest came here, however, the threat of a third party had paled somewhat. A recent poll indicated that 9 per cent of the electorate would vote the NUSJ ticket, but political leaders for both the Democrats and Republicans discounted this estimate.

Today, with the NUSJ threat minimized and with their own respective slates and platforms in final shape and approved at conventions last week, both major parties prepared to put their campaigns into the final sprint toward Nov. 3.

Close Contest

All indications point to a close contest at the polls this year, quite unlike the landslides of 1932 and 1934 when Democrats swept the field in Rhode Island. Leaders of both political parties believe that the State has swung back to the nip and tuck conditions that existed at the polls in 1928 and 1930, when victory or defeat for one candidate or another could not be determined until the ballots from the final ward were counted.

In 1928, for instance, approximately 230,000 votes were cast. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential candidate, carried the state by 1400 votes, while Senator Felix Hebert, Republican, carried the State by 2900 ballots. Again in 1930 close votes were marked up for all major offices, with Senator Jesse H. Metcalf winning by the narrow margin of 2500 votes.

Led by the veteran Republican United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, the G. O. P. candidates have based their campaign arguments on charges of waste and extravagance in both state and national Democratic administrations. They condemn the concentration of authority in the executive office, both in Providence and Washington, and criticize what they term a trend toward socialism and communism in national and state affairs.

The Democratic campaign, on the other hand, is based principally on a review of the record. New Deal legislation at Washington is upheld and the drastic changes in the state governmental machinery, wrought by the Democratic Administration during the last two years, is explained to the voters as a reform long needed in Rhode Island.

W. C. T. U. of State Meets at Plymouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 13—The sixty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union opened here today at the Church of Pilgrimage with a morning session that included an address by Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, state president, and committee reports.

High light of the convention, which will continue for three days, will be the arrival on Thursday of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., national president, who will speak on "The Centenary Star." The convention will close with the annual state banquet Thursday evening.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, Lynn, 8.

Theaters

COPLEY—"Come Home to Roost," a comedy by Fred Herendeen, starring Mary Young and Herbert Yost. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:20.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Adolphe Menjou and Alice Faye. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:33. Also "A Son Comes Home," with Mary Boland and Julie Haydon. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:25, 8:15.

BOSTON—"36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 10:54 a. m., 1:58, 5:02, 8:06, 10:33. Stage: "Cuban Follies."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Postal Inspector," with Richard Cortez and Patricia Ellis. 2, 5, 8:05. "The Last of the Mohicans," featuring Randolph Scott and Binnie Barnes. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 Also "March of Time." 3:05, 6:05, 9:15.

MEMORIAL—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10, 11:56 a. m., 2:03, 3:50, 5:04, 8, 10:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Gus Van's Garden Party," "Paramount Pictorial," "Hills of Old Wyoming," "Going Places," "And So to Wed," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—"Two Against the World," with H. Bogart and Beverly Roberts. 2:10, 5, 8. Also "His Brother's Wife," with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. 4:20, 6:15, 9:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Sworn Enemy," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

UNIVERSITY—Randolph Scott and Binnie Barnes in "The Last of the Mohicans," 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Yours for the Asking," with George Raft and Dolores Costello. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"Walking on Air," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel, Gertrude Michael and Erik Rhodes. 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep," "The March of Fashion." "Hawaiian Memories," and other shorts.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15. Paramount: 8:45, 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

TREMONT—"Captain Blood," with Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8. Also "I Married a Doctor," featuring Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson. 11:12 a. m., 2:52, 6:32, 10:12.

Radio Programs On Page 11

METROPOLITAN—"The Big Broadcast of 1937." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Stage: Dave Apollon and his 1936 revue.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Mervin Whitcomb, violinist, and Fanny Westgard, soprano, accompanied by Constance H. Hall. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge.)

STEINERT HALL—Concert by the Boston Brass Quartet, assisted by the Izobel Burgstaller trio. 8:15.

WPA CONCERT—Symphonic Swing Orchestra, Al Starita, conductor. Dorchester Manor, Morton Street. 8:15.

Other Events

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Interpretive lecture on "The Beatitudes," by Moses Smith, music editor of the Boston Transcript; 3 Joy Street. 8:15.

ZONTA CLUB—Talk on "Europe Last Summer—Not Very Serious," by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Tomorrow

ROGERS BUILDING — Lecture on "The Relations Between the Plan and the Site," by Sir Raymond Unwin, British authority on city planning, given under auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 491 Boylston Street, 10 a. m.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Japanese Exhibition," guidance tour by Mr. Paine. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon for women candidates for Massachusetts legislature. 48 Beacon Street, 12:30.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Economic Policy in a Depression," by Dr. Douglas Barry Copland of the University of Melbourne, Australia. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Terriers Have Trouble Ahead With Bears This Saturday—Huge Corps of Cadets

Pat Hanley Watches Future B. U. Opponent in Action

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pat Hanley wore a serious look in the press box at the Boston College-Temple game. His Boston University Terriers face the Washington (St. Louis) Bears this Saturday and wind up the season against Boston College. The latter club lost to Temple, 14 to 0, but Hanley saw enough to realize that B. C., by Nov. 21, the date of the game, is going to be plenty strong.

These invading Bears bring a veteran club. They were beaten by Illinois, 13 to 7, but that is a Zuppke club and a good one, and they were nosed out by no less than Notre Dame last week, 14-6. On successive week ends, Illinois and Notre Dame comprise a sizeable booking for any eleven. Against the Illini, Coach Jim Conzelman played an "iron man" team of 11 men.

Speaking of an ambitious schedule, take a look at what is ahead of Temple! "Pop" Warner hustled the boys be[illegible] to Pennsylvania last night to make ready for Carnegie Tech on Friday night—only four days' rest. The balance of schedule calls for successive week-end games with Holy Cross, Michigan State, Villanova, Iowa, Bucknell and a wind-up with St. Mary's on the coast. If the team can't make money on that schedule, maybe the authorities could squeeze in a couple of mid-week games.

Local scribes missed a good play in not pre-billing Chet Messervey before the game yesterday. This Marblehead (Mass.) boy, six feet in height and weighing 191 pounds, played center in a manner reminiscent of Herb Treat, Ben Tichnor and Carl Ray. He discarded his helmet in the first few minutes and then played a grand game without substitution, tackling Eagles and knocking down passes all over the field. On this game alone he rates early mention for all-eastern selection and maybe more.

Another standout on that Temple team is Edwin Walker, brother of Edward Walker, Mississippi coach, who plays a neat game of defensive end and catches passes when it seems impossible. Due to some hard charging and good blocking the Temple backs, Gordon Smith, Christian Pappas and Horace Mowry overshadowed the Eagle luminaries, Al Horsfall, Ira Jivilikian and Fella Gintoff, but they could not take much away from Tony Di Natale, who punted and passed spectacularly.

Gil Dobie has a possible breather in New Hampshire this week end, but the Durham (N. H.) eleven cannot be taken too lightly. Tufts will open its home season with Colby at the Oval, Medford. Al McCoy hopes to revive his Huskies with St. Lawrence from New York visiting. The Huskies suffered a "let-down" following the game with B. C. and found they could not afford to in facing Springfield—the Gymnasts winning, 9-7.

Intersectional Games Feature This Week End

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The intersectional gridiron program veers away from the national championship picture this week but adds spice to a "big game" regional schedule featuring renewals of old rivalries and battles for sectional supremacy.

Topping a list of some 10 intersectional clashes, important and unimportant, are the meeting of Tulane's Green Wave and Andy Kerr's Colgate combination on neutral ground in New York; the southwestern invasion of Vanderbilt for a battle with Southern Methodist's aerial circus; Rice's war with Georgia at Athens, Ga.; Auburn's meeting with Detroit, and North Carolina's trip to New York to take on New York University.

Those battles, "tops" in themselves, aren't stirring up as much interest as the regional clashes of such undefeated and untied combinations as Army and Harvard, Manhattan and Holy Cross, Duquesne and Pittsburgh, and Western Maryland and Villanova in the East; Duke and Georgia Tech in the South, and Utah and Denver in the Rocky Mountain Conference.

Princeton vs. Penn

In addition, Princeton stakes its title hopes against its first big test in Pennsylvania's Quakers, and Temple, which won its fourth straight by beating Boston College, 14 to 0, yesterday, throws its undefeated record right back on the fire against Carnegie Tech Friday night.

Big Ten warfare gets down to serious business in a schedule topped by a battle of Goliaths between Northwestern's victorious Wildcats and Ohio State's power. Minnesota's mighty Gophers meet Michigan; Purdue's surprising Boilermakers take on Chicago, and Illinois faces Iowa. The skyrocketing Hoosiers of Indiana run up against the Big Six powerhouse, Nebraska, which gave Minnesota all it could handle last week.

On the west coast, Southern California's Trojans, their eyes on a Rose Bowl date, take on Washington State at the head of the conference program.

Of the top-flight intersectional contenders, only North Carolina sports a spotless record so far, with three victories for the season. New York University was routed by Ohio State in its opening game.

Colgate vs. Tulane

Tulane remains unbeaten, but a tie with Texas stands against the Wave. Colgate's Red Raiders, stopped by Duke in their opener, are after revenge not only for that beating but also for a 14—6 defeat by Tulane last year. Southern Methodist's Mustangs, losers to Fordham last Saturday, returned home to see what their old coach, Ray Morrison, now at Vanderbilt, can do against them in a game which likely will keep the air filled with passes.

Auburn, putting its undefeated but tied record at stake against Detroit, and Virginia Military, journeying to New York to battle Columbia, round out the North-South intersectional slate.

In lesser intersectional games DePaul of Chicago meets Catholic U.'s powerhouse at Washington and Boston University entertains Washington University of St. Louis.

Kansas City Gets English in Draft

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 13 (AP)—Baseball's "brown derby" was called into play with the opening of the minor league draft season when the destinies of two players had to be decided by a lot drawing from a hat.

In the draw, Kansas City of the American Association landed Second Baseman Charles English from Fort Worth of the Texas League and Baltimore of the International loop got Outfielder Ed Remorenko from Trenton of the New York-Pennsylvania circuit.

Results of the draw were announced by Pres. W. G. Bramhall of the National Association.

Indianapolis had put in a draft for English and Newark had entered a claim for Remorenko, making a selection by lot necessary for the first time in many years.

An additional class AA draft announced later yesterday by President Bramham sends Third Baseman Beabee Benning from Memphis of the Southern Association to the Montreal Royals of the International League.

Benning, former Quachita College star athlete, batted .324 for Memphis during the past campaign.

College Football Result

Temple 14, Boston C. 0.

College Cross-Country

Holy Cross 21, Harvard 34.

Helen Wills Moody And Budge Win

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, one-time queen of tennis, and Don Budge, America's ace internationalist, won the Pacific coast mixed-doubles championship yesterday by taking a third-set 6-4 victory over Helen Hull Jacobs, Wimbledon title holder, and Henry Culley of Santa Barbara.

The match was carried over from Sunday, darkness forcing postponement with the score 5—7, 10—8.

It brought together two of the greatest feminine net rivals in the history of the sport. Miss Jacobs, who lost to Mrs. Moody in a hard-fought match last year for the Wimbledon crown, greeted Mrs. Moody warmly. They shook hands as cameras clicked.

Budge opened play with four successive aces. Culley netted several returns and Miss Jacobs outed, giving Mrs. Moody and Budge a 4 to 1 edge after a few minutes of play.

A rally changed the score to 4—2, but Mrs. Moody made accurate placements to increase the margin to 5—2.

Budge was forced to the net twice by Miss Jacobs' steaming serves, and cuts made the count 5—3. Budge's balk helped the Jacobs-Culley team to pull up to 5—4.

Culley and Miss Jacobs outed on Culley's serve returns and after a fast exchange Miss Jacobs failed on Budge's hair-line placement, Culley netted twice, giving Mrs. Moody and Budge the set and the match.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:20 Last 7 Times
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
JANE COWL in FIRST LADY
Eves., 55c to $2.75. Mat. Tomorrow, 55c to $2.20. Tax included.
2 Wks.—Beg. Mon., Oct. 19 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
In association with Lee Ephraim
First Subscription Play of the Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society.
"CALL IT A DAY"
COMEDY BY DODIE SMITH
GLADYS COOPER - PHILIP MERIVALE
Eves., $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.
Mats., $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. Tax Incl.

Boston Opera House 1 Week Only Mon., Oct. 19
LESLIE HOWARD
IN "HAMLET"
By William Shakespeare
PRICES, EVES.: 85c to $3.30. WED. MAT. 55c to $2.20. SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.75, tax incld.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

JORDAN HALL
OCTOBER 14-15 AT 8:15
Federal Music Project presents
a revival of Cesar Franck's
THE BEATITUDES
Soloists Choir of 125 Orchestra of 75
A. Buckingham Simson conducting
BOX OFFICE OPEN KEN. 8664
25c 55c Tax Paid
Works Progress Administration

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
"DODSWORTH"
Walter Huston—Ruth Chatterton
Also: M-G-M's "Sworn Enemy"

NEW YORK, N. Y.
LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Gaxton :: Kitty Carlisle
in Erik Charell's
White Horse Inn
CENTER Theater, 48th St. and 6 Aves.
Evs. 8:30 -55c to $3.85
Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20, Sat.—55c to $2.75

Those Temple Boys Know Something About Tackling

By a Staff Photographer

A Good Reason Why the Boston College Backs Could Not Make Much Headway Against Pop Warner's Temple Eleven Is Shown in the Above Picture, in Which Fella Gintoff, Highly Rated Gil Dobie Backfield Star, Is Trying to Gain Ground All Alone. Chet Messervey, Marblehead Boy, Is Making the Tackle. The Visiting Owls Entrained for Philadelphia Last Night With a 14-0 Victory Over the Eagles

Sporting Around The Hub

Cadets Are Coming!

PARADES, soldiers and music! All three are attractions to gladden the hearts of anyone who enjoys the thrill of uniformed marching and stirring tunes. Couple these pulse-quickening scenes with that of the Harvard-Army football game and next Saturday afternoon offers a grand sight in the Stadium.

Cadets on Parade

The United States Military Academy has notified Harvard that 1864 Cadets will invade this section for the game; approximately 500 more than the number that came in 1934. In the past, two sections have been enough to seat the Cadets, but three—5, 6 and 7—will be in use this year.

The Cadets will not parade in Boston, but will come to Cambridge from their trains and spend the morning at Harvard, having luncheon at the freshman dining halls in the Harvard Union. They will march into the Stadium at 1:15 p. m. That will be the only parade, inasmuch as the Corps will not assemble after the game, being given leave until midnight, when the return trip is due to start.

The football squad will arrive at Auburndale at 8:30 p. m. Thursday night and go directly to the Belmont Spring Country Club. The Army will practice in the Stadium on Friday afternoon. W. M.

Here and There

George Preston Marshall, owner of the Boston Redskins, is on the warpath . . . Several of the players will be traded or fired from the squad as the result of the drubbing received last Sunday when the Hub team bowed to the Green Bay Packers . . . Next Sunday the Redskins play at home, meeting the Philadelphia Eagles at Fenway Park . . . Holy Cross harriers scored a clean sweep in the varsity and freshman cross-country races against Harvard yesterday . . . The Worcester team scored a 21-to-34 victory in the varsity chase and captured the freshman competition, 27 to 28.

Packers and Redskins Best Offensive Teams

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers and the Boston Redskins have ousted the Chicago Bears from the lead as the best offensive team in the National Professional Football League, according to statistics compiled today.

The Packers took the lead with 1116 yards while Boston gained second place with 1034, as the Bears, ground-gaining leaders for the past three seasons, dropped to third place with 964.

Pittsburgh, leaders in the eastern divisions, retained team passing honors with 29 aerials completed out of 60 attempted for a percentage of 48. The Giants ranked second with 23 out of 53.

The Brooklyn Dodgers have held their opposition to 651 yards from scrimmage in four games while the Lions' goal line has yet to be crossed in two league contests.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York pro football Giants beat Brooklyn Dodgers, 10-7, on Ken Strong's touchdown and field goal before 50,000.

Three Years Ago

Paul Runyan won Massachusetts open golf tournament.

Five Years Ago

Walter Johnson reappointed as manager of Washington Senators for 1932.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

COLUMBUS—It wasn't exactly what you'd call a hint, but Coach Francis Schmidt of Ohio State took it just the same. After seeing what Pitt did to his team by sheer power last Saturday, Schmidt gave indications that he planned to add a power attack to the Buckeyes' "razzle dazzle" repertory. The first move was to put a couple of bigger men, Paul Birkholtz and Bill Phillips, into the varsity backfield.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—When North Carolina goes to New York to play New York University Saturday it will be the first tar heel invasion of the East since 1928. That year Carolina played Harvard at Boston and took a 20-0 drubbing.

PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania's football forces missed their usual Monday rest as they began polishing up their play for the Princeton game with a vigorous workout.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Although the situation probably will be remedied before Saturday's game with Wisconsin, Notre Dame is starting this week without a fullback.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's Tigers concentrated on fundamentals to start preparations for the Penn game. They didn't complete their dummy drill until after dark.

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Tulane, which sprang a pair of upsets in its first two games this season by beating Mississippi and tying Auburn, isn't going to catch Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate napping. Preparing to meet the Green Wave in New York city Saturday, Kerr called for a Monday scrimmage this week instead of the usual day of rest.

NEW ORLEANS—Note to coaches and quarterbacks: If you're playing Loyola of the South this season, don't try to throw any passes over the right tackles' heads. Jim Peterson, the regular, stands six feet six inches, John Knight, first sub, is six feet two and Homer Davis, other spare, is six feet two.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell can be expected to have some good kicking from now on. In an effort to improve that department, Coach Carl Snavely has "borrowed" Leroy Mills, Scarsdale (N. Y.) attorney and expert on the antics of a football when it is kicked, to tutor his boys for a few days before the Syracuse game. Mills, who has developed many fine kickers, can make a football do anything but sit up and beg.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—Two members of the Texas Aggies' varsity are sons of former Texas A. and M. students. Charles Deware, senior, father of the varsity center, was a star end more than 26 years ago and was considered one of the college's greatest gridmen, while George Bransom, sophomore tackle, also is a second-generation Aggie, although his father was not a varsity athlete.

NEW YORK—The Fordham Rams had a day off from practice.

Nuvolari Wins Vanderbilt Cup

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Modena's winged-Mercury on wheels is no longer a legend to American automobile racers.

Tazio Nuvolari of Italy, with a record of 80 victories in 143 races, made his first appearance in America yesterday and whizzed over the partly paved pretzel of Roosevelt raceway to an easy victory in the inaugural of the 300-mile George Vanderbilt Cup race.

Both reckless and skillful, the roaring Roman piloted his 12-cylinder Alfa Romeo over the course of 1200 hairpin turns in 4h. 32m. 44s., for an average of 65.998 miles per hour. It gave him first place money and almost all the lap trimmings by a decisive time advantage of 11m. 57s. over Jean Pierre Wimille of France.

This time advantage was almost equal to three laps of the four-mile course. Thirteen of the racers completed the 300 miles and 17 others were still plugging away when they were flagged off the course. Nuvolari came within one lap of making a grand slam of the race, winning 36 out of 37 special lap prizes and running his total receipts for the day to $23,600. First money was $20,000.

As most of the American stars fell out of the race with mechanical difficulties, Nuvolari led the foreign contingent to an overwhelming victory over Uncle Sam's standard bearers. Placing second was Wimille; third, Count Antonio Brivio of Italy; fourth, Raymond Sommer of France, and fifth, Freddy McEvoy of Australia.

The first American to finish was Mauri Rose, Columbus, Ohio, who was followed in seventh place by Bill Cummings of Indianapolis fame.

The Americans, riding four-cylinder cars, could not match the speed on the 7-10th of a mile straightaway of the foreigners, who were carried along with a stiff west wind in six and 12 cylinder jobs.

Nuvolari made it a one-man race from flag-fall to the finish. He took the lead halfway through the first of the 75 laps, lost it momentarily when he stopped for fuel and a change of spark plugs on the 26th lap and regained it almost immediately from Brivio.

Sixty thousand spectators, 20,000 short of the expected attendance, watched the race.

Navy Mascot 'Going Home'

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 13 (AP)—Bill will be "going home" when the Navy meets Yale Saturday in Baltimore.

And, Bill, the Navy's tough goat mascot, will be going home as the "local boy who made good."

In 1934, the Navy found him roaming the Baltimore stockyards, a forlorn vagabond who had hitchhiked his way from the West with a load of cattle. Cockleburrs adorned his whiskers and his only recommendation was his undeniable toughness.

Now, his whiskers are combed, his spreading horns painted blue and gold, his hooves oiled and his long white hair well washed and combed. And, he wears a blue Navy blanket, decorated with "N's" and stars.

In his first year as mascot, Bill brought Navy eight victories—topped by a 3-0 triumph over the Army.

Two years of football have accustomed Bill to the crowds and the cheering. But head-linemen still ask the two midshipmen goat keepers before games just how likely it is that Bill will take a butt at them during the game.

His keepers at the Yale game Saturday will be Midshipmen Harrison R. Glennon Jr., Forest Hills, N. Y., and Hugh R. Rimmer, San Francisco, Calif. They are former football players forced to drop from the squad because of mishaps.

Glennon and Rimmer report that Bill dislikes dogs, especially bulldogs, the Yale mascot.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Solving the Football Problem

WHILE it must be admitted that the college football season of 1936 has only just begun, it must also be admitted that the question as to which team or teams will be entitled to advance the best claims for the mythical championship of the United States is being solved much more rapidly than has been the case in past years. By that we mean to say that with only two weeks of real championship competition a matter of history more teams which might at the start of the season have been in line for the title have been brushed aside than has usually been the case. This is, of course, due to the much harder schedules which have been undertaken this year. If the season continues during the rest of October to go as it has during the first two weeks, it looks very much as if the first of November would find most of the early claimants to the 1936 honors in the also-ran class.

Last Year's Rose Bowlers Already Out

Although Southern Methodist and Stanford have played only three games each this season, both of these Rose Bowl contenders of last New Year's Day are already out of the race for the 1937 game. This is not to be wondered at, as each of these teams lost a number of its 1936 stars and it is going to take some time to get them back into championship class. But the defeat which the Mustangs met with at the hands of Fordham last Saturday is worthy of special mention. Fordham won the game, 7 to 0; but the statistics show that the Southerners made 11 first downs to one for Fordham and gained 213 yards at passing to nothing for the Rams, losing the game when a substitute intercepted a forward pass and ran 77 yards for a touchdown. Stanford in three games has lost two and tied the other, which puts the Cardinals very much out of the running. It isn't very often that both the previous year's Bowl teams are on the outside so early in the season.

Pittsburgh, Minnesota and Southern California

If it were necessary to name the most promising Rose Bowl contenders at this early date, Pittsburgh, Minnesota and Southern California would have to be given first consideration. It is already very evident that the Trojans are on their way back in the Pacific Coast Conference. Easy victories over Oregon State, Oregon and Illinois are all the evidence needed to prove this. Just now the only coast team that appears to be ready to challenge them is Washington, and the result of this game will probably be the determining factor in picking the western team for next New Year's Day. As for the eastern representative, Minnesota and Pittsburgh are looming up strong, and, as there is no chance of the Gophers going to the coast even though they receive an invitation, Pittsburgh is now the leading contender. But another week or so may see the Panthers put out of the running.

Just Missing Out

There were one or two teams, some of them big ones, which just missed out in their gridiron battles last Saturday. Ohio State, which was being groomed for the mythical championship, fell before Pittsburgh by the narrow margin of six points. Nebraska, one of the strong teams of the year, was just nosed out of a scoreless tie when Uram ran 75 yards for a touchdown with only 68 seconds of play left. Dartmouth, with fond hopes of a brilliant season, played Holy Cross right off its feet, so far as first downs and yardage gained were concerned, and yet lost to the latter in the last few minutes of play when a Crusader intercepted a forward pass and ran 85 yards for a touchdown. And these were only a few of the games which were lost by not more than seven points.

The Two Biggest Surprises

The two biggest surprises of the past week end and two which will rank with any the season is likely to produce were the Southwestern victory over Vanderbilt and the Baldwin Wallace victory over Syracuse. Using only 12 men, the Southwestern team passed to a stuning 12-to-0 victory over the Colonels, who entered the game prohibitive favorites to win, while Baldwin Wallace trounced the Orange of Syracuse 19 to 7. Now what will the third Saturday in October produce to equal all this?

Chess

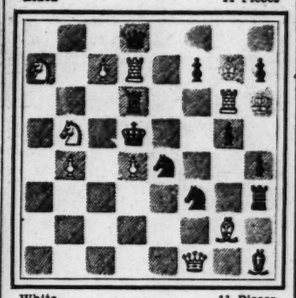
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 1869

By G. Latzel

Black 11 Pieces



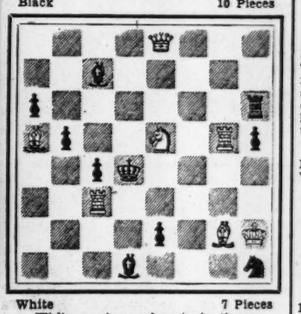
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, L'Echiquier, 1935)

Problem No. 1870

By H. V. Tuxen

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Danish Problem Club, 1935)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1867. Q-B3

No. 1868. 1. B-QKt7 threatens
2. BxP
1. ——— RxB
2. B-Q8 threatens
3. P-Kt7 etc.

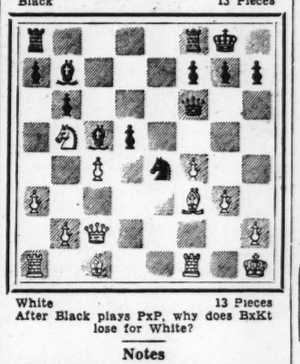
End-Game No. 325. White wins: 1 KtxBP, KxKt; 2 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt; 3 P-KKt4, QxP(B3); 4 RxB, Q-Q; 5 Q-B3, Q-Q2; 6 R-K7!!, Resigns. The subvariations lead to simpler wins.

End-Game

This position arose in a game between Jurgjew and Tischler, played in a Russian championship, 1927. Black played PxP, and demonstrated that White's reply BxKt was a blunder.

End-Game No. 326

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

After Black plays PxP, why does BxKt lose for White?

Notes

The September Chess Review is a particularly fine issue. The leading article is a round-by-round account of the Nottingham tournament, by P. H. Litwinsky, a reader and correspondent of this column, who has often supplied interesting end-game positions for publication. Mr. Litwinsky was an eyewitness at Nottingham. The sentence descriptions of games are especially pertinent. Those who have seen the Reshevsky-Fine game, in which a drawn Q and pawns ending was played for 85 moves, will appreciate his "This game tried the spectators more than it did the players." The Chess Review contains shorter accounts of the Zandvoort, Podebrad, and Philadelphia tournaments.

The problem department of the Chess Review is now edited by R. Cheney, whose first published problem, or at least one of his first, was published in this column a few years ago. Since that time, Mr. Cheney has become a recognized authority on the miniature three-mover.

This game, from the recent Zandvoort tournament, won by Fine, shows one of the Dutch contestants on the losing side of an old-fashioned Queen's Gambit Declined. Fine was able to open up the position so that his bishops developed an irresistible attack.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine	Landau	Fine	Landau
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 PxFep	KKtxP(B3)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-K4	B-B3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 P-K5	Kt-Q4
4 Kt-B3	P-K2	19 Q-R5!	P-KR3(e)
5 P-K3	Castles	20 Q-Kt6	Kt-B5
6 B-Q3	P-QKt3	21 Q-R7ch	K-B2
7 Castles	B-Kt2	22 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt
8 P-QKt3	QKt-Q2	23 PxB	R-Kt
9 B-Kt2	P-B4	24 B-B4	Q-KB
10 Q-K2	Kt-K5	25 KR-K	B-Q2
11 QR-Q	Q-B2	26 R-K4	Kt-Kt3
12 Kt-QKt5	Q-Kt	27 R-KKt4	K-K
13 BPxP	BxP	28 QxKtch	K-Q
14 Kt-K5	KtxKt(a)	29 BxKtP	Resigns
15 PxKt	P-B4(b)		

(a) Black begins to go wrong. 14 . . . R-Q leaves the issues still undetermined.
(b) White threatens to embarrass the Kt with P-B3, but White now develops a quick attack.
(c) If 19 . . . P-Kt3, BxP is decisive.

Here is another Queen's Gambit Declined working out to White's advantage. The world's champion outplays the British champion, misses the correct continuation, and ultimately wins with a pretty combination, which his opponent could have prevented. From the Nottingham tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe	Winter	Euwe	Winter
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 B-R6	B-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	16 B-Kt5	B-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	17 P-K4!	B-KB3(a)
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	18 BxB(b)	KtxB
6 B-Q3	B-K2	19 PxP	KtxP
7 Castles	Castles	20 Q-K5	Q-R4
8 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	21 B-B4	Kt-B3
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	22 Kt-Kt5	QR-K
10 Q-K2	P-B4	23 Q-B4	P-KRJ(c)
11 QR-Q	Kt-K5	24 KtxP	B-RJ(d)
12 QPxP	KtxKt	25 Kt-Q6ch	Resigns
13 BxKt	KtPxP		

(a) Relatively better is 17 . . . Kt-Kt3.
(b) Dr. Euwe criticizes this move. Correct is 18 P-K4, B-K2; 19 P-K6, winning at least the exchange.
(c) Black overlooks the combination. After 23 R-K2, White has no direct attack, although eventually he may be able to win Black's isolated BP.
(d) If 24 . . . RxKt; 25 R-Q7!

Big Ten Conference Scores

Illinois		**Chicago**	
9-DePaul	6	34-Lawrence	0
13-Wash. St. L.	7	0-Vanderbilt	37
6-So. California	24	6-Butler	6
—	—	—	—
28	37	40	43
Minnesota		**Indiana**	
14-Washington	7	38-Centre	0
7-Nebraska	0	14-Michigan	3
—	—	—	—
21	7	52	3
Michigan		**Northwestern**	
7-Mich. State	21	18-Iowa	7
3-Indiana	14	40-No. Dakota S.	7
—	—	—	—
10	35	58	14
Purdue		**Ohio State**	
47-Ohio	0	60-N. Y. Univ.	0
35-Wisconsin	14	0-Pittsburgh	6
—	—	—	—
82	14	60	6
Iowa		**Wisconsin**	
14-Carleton	0	24-So. Dakota S.	7
7-Northwestern	18	6-Marquette	12
33-So. Dakota	7	14-Purdue	35
—	—	—	—
54	25	44	54

Downtown A. C. To Give Trophy Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Last year's Downtown Athletic Club individual football award proved so popular that that well-known organization is to continue, it and already plans have been perfected for carrying out the 1936 competition. As last year, the club has asked sport writers on the leading metropolitan daily papers and sports broadcasters to serve as the selection committee. They have been asked to pick the best or most valuable player in the country and one of the conditions is that he must have played in two thirds of his team's games.

Last year the award went to John Jay Berwanger, the brilliant back on the University of Chicago eleven. His choice was almost unanimous. The presentation of the trophy was made at the clubhouse of the Downtown A. C., Berwanger being brought to New York from Chicago by airplane with all his expenses paid.

The 1936 trophy is being made by Frank Eliscu, who designed the one presented to Berwanger in 1935, and it is expected that it will be ready for exhibition before long. The player to whom the trophy is awarded will again be brought to this city at the expense of the club and receive the trophy at a luncheon which will be attended by many famous football stars of the past and present.

The committee of the club which is in charge of the award is composed of Willard B. Prince, chairman; "Chris" Cagle, John C. Hollis, G. G. Terriberry and John W. Heisman.

Short Shots

By the Associated Press

Seven University of Florida football players come from states other than Florida. They are: Charlie Krajcier, Wadsworth, Ohio; Jim Masters, Newport, Tenn.; George Owens, Covington, Tenn.; Paul Delaney, Etowah, Tenn.; Buga Hendricks, Thomasville, Ga.; Ed Manning, Florala, Ala.; and Roy Greason, Nashville, Tenn.

Bobby Riggs, California tennis sensation, and Campbell Gillespie, one of the South's foremost junior players, are enrolled at University of Miami and announce their candidacy for the tennis team.

Two Jacksonville, Fla., golfers have won the public links championship. They are Robert Wingate and R. L. Miller.

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ANDRE OYEX

Curley Fears Lodge Victory, Coughlin Tells City Throng; Governor Defends Program

Gov. James M. Curley actually fears he may lose the senatorial election to Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., despite all his public statements to the contrary, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, leader of the National Union for Social Justice, revealed during his week-end stay in Boston.

Following his address at the Union party rally at the National League baseball field yesterday, where he continued his attack on President Roosevelt and Governor Curley, the radio priest disclosed details of his much-publicized telephone conversation with Governor Curley during which the latter pleaded for the withdrawal of Thomas C. O'Brien, the Union party senatorial candidate.

Tells of Phone Calls

"Governor Curley," he said, "talked with me about the O'Brien candidacy two, three or four times by telephone. On the occasion of his last call, the Governor urged me strongly to have Mr. O'Brien retire. I told him I would consult Mr. O'Brien and I did so. When the Governor called back, I told him Mr. O'Brien was in the fight to stay. He said he thought that would be foolish, that Mr. O'Brien could not win and that he would defeat him by 400,000 or more votes.

"The Governor said, however, that Mr. O'Brien's presence in the race was liable to mean the election of Mr. Lodge. I told him that would be too bad, but that although he endorsed the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice but did not repudiate President Roosevelt, the National Union for Social Justice could not support him."

The rally was attended by 27,000 persons, far below the 50,000 that Union party leaders expected. However, the crowd, made up mainly of Coughlin supporters, was sufficiently large to worry Governor Curley's followers, many of whom attended the meeting to size up its political potentialities.

Criticizes Labor System

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin criticized severely the present mass-production system of paying labor at hourly rates, with no pay during seasonal layoffs, such as in an automobile factory which operates only eight months of the year.

Contending a minimum of $1800 a year should be paid a man with a family, the radio priest said, "We are only at the beginning of mass production, which eventually will lift from the shoulders of labor the painful burden placed there when it was said, 'Man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.' If we keep at this old-fashioned system of paying a man only when he works, then we are going counter to all science, to all progress and to all prosperity. Eventually man will be forced to work perhaps no more than four hours a day, four days a week. A man has other titles than labor to a share of the wealth of this world."

Although the Rev. Mr. Coughlin did not call President Roosevelt a Communist, he skirted close to such a charge, declaring he heard the Communist candidate for President, Earl Browder, tell a Detroit crowd, "Communists vote for Roosevelt Don't vote for me."

Furthermore, he said Howard F. Wells' book, "Kapoot," described signs in Moscow in 1931, reading: "Fat head Hoover, the last capitalistic President of the United States" and "Franklin D. Roosevelt, the first communistic President of the United States." He further declared, "Mr. Roosevelt is not a Communist. He has communistic tendencies."

The crowd booed every mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name.

Digging into the musty files of the Boston City Record, Boston's municipal weekly publication, Gov. James M. Curley last night produced an answer to the National Union for Social Justice group in a social justice program outlined by him 21 years ago.

Using this program as proof, the Governor, in a radio talk last night in the interest of his own campaign for United States Senator, declared the 16 planks of the Union party "represent the enactment into law of the essentials for which I have labored for more than a quarter of a century."

Prediction Ignored

During his radio talk, the Governor made no reference to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's prediction that Governor Curley would finish third in the three-man senatorial race, with Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., finishing second to Thomas C. O'Brien, the Union party candidate. Curley followers had expected a blistering reply, but the Governor confined himself to a declaration that he has been fighting for social justice for 25 years.

Of course, the political play in such strategy, according to observers, is to avoid completely alienating the Coughlin followers from himself in the hope that he may convince a greater proportion to vote for him on Nov. 3. An injudicious attack on the radio priest might destroy any possible hold Mr. Curley possesses on the affections of the Coughlin followers.

Quotes From Address

To prove his contention that social justice has been his goal for a quarter of a century, the Governor consumed practically all his radio time quoting from the 1915 address as printed in the City Record, at which time he presented an 11-point program for aiding the laboring man. The program follows:

1. The problem is national, not local. Therefore, should not Congress be asked to consider an amendment to the Constitution, providing for national regulation of the hours of labor so as to make them uniform throughout all states? Workers in states which provide a short day should not be thrown out of work by competition of states where a long day is lawful. A uniform eight-hour law would mean more employment for a larger number of workers and it would end discrimination against the enlightened states which have passed laws for a short day's labor.

2. The National Government should be asked to appropriate money now for all necessary public works instead of postponing such works to later periods.

Similar State Action

3. The Commonwealth and all the cities and towns therein should be asked to take similar action.

4. Employers of labor in this state should be asked to do now all work which, under normal conditions, would be postponed.

5. The State Board of Education should be asked to study the means of shortening the gap between the public school graduate and profitable employment.

6. A better system of public employment agencies should be considered with a view to providing for a well-organized system in every industrial center in the state, by means of which every person unemployed would be registered, all such persons would be classified by occupations and employers would be kept in touch with such agencies and made familiar with their resources. This is being done now to some extent, but more money should be appropriated and more facilities provided to bring the men and the job together.

Full Year's Service

7. Employers should be asked to study the problem of lengthening the period of employment to a full year's service wherever possible.

8. Employees in seasonal occupations should have their situation considered with a view to providing some work for them when their regular work ends.

9. A plan should be devised to register the unemployed who are handicpped by defective sight or hearing, or provide treatment for such defects, and to keep public employment agencies in touch with employers who have work which can be performed by such defectives.

10. Legislation should be asked to provide means of returning to other states the unemployed who come here in times of depression, who cannot be provided with work here, and whose presence only aggravates the evil of unemployment.

Proposes Land Improvement

11. Lastly, I venture the suggestion that the Legislature should be given power to authorized cities and towns in times of industrial distress to take unoccupied lands, to drain them or to improve them in other ways, and to sell them when improved. This power should be given only by separate legislative acts, the wisdom of granting the authority to any city or town to be decided on each application.

"I beg you will contrast the program as enunciated by me 21 years ago with the program of the Social Justice group just one year ago," the Governor concluded. "In view of the unswerving position taken by me upon this question long before it was espoused by those who father it at the present hour, neither myself nor my friends can understand the reason for the failure of agencies interested in the adoption of the principles of social justice to support and endorse my candidacy in the present contest."

Security Law Aid for N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 13—Unemployment insurance under the Social Security law is protecting 110,094 industrial and commercial workers in New Hampshire against loss of income during periods of unemployment. Since New Hampshire became the first state to have its Social Security laws approved by the Federal Government, a total of $410,027 in Federal funds has come into the Granite State to aid in this work.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Jimmy Farrell, songs	'The Monitor Views the News'	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	The Instrumentalists	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; music	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Dick Tracy: sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Jack Ingersoll	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	Political talk	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport talk	Political speaker	Val Ernie's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Carry Grant, orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	20th Century Serenade
7:30	Studio chorus	Lum and Abner: sketch	Rubinoff; Virginia Rea	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Nature Club: sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Network speaker
8:00	Hammerstein Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch": Louise Massey	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Curtain Calls": recorded va-
8:15	guest soloists; orchestra	and Westerners; narrator	quartet; trio	riety program
8:30	Ken Murray; Phil Regan,	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Music for Today"
8:45	tenor; Morgan's Orchestra	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Political speaker
9:00	Address, Governor Landon	Ben Bernie and his orch.;	"Vox Pop" interviews	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Address, Governor Landon	Gertrude Berg, author	"Vox Pop" interviews	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30	Caravan: Rupert Hughes;	"Husbands and Wives" forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45	Joan Bennett; Chas. Boyer;	"Husbands and Wives" forum	worth; Florence Lake; Bor-	"Cafe Continental": music
10:00	Frank Forrest; sport talk;	Political speaker	rah Minnevitch; Anne Ja-	"Cafe Continental": music
10:15	Benny Goodman's Or.; or.	Political speaker	mison; orchestra	Wallenstein's Sinfonietta
10:30	Political talk	"Portraits of Harmony"; Phil	Political speaker	"Follies": soloists and popular
10:45	Political talk	Harris's Orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; Don Ferdi and	Yankee News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
11:15	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	his orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
11:30	"Guess Who?" contest	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Music; Cugat's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:45	"Guess Who?" contest	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:15 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children": dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music program.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Nationwide Poll Results," John B. Kennedy.

7:15 WAAB, "From the Governor's Office": talk.

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Cavalcade of America": dramatic sketch; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in Ibsen's "The Doll House."

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Kay Thompson's Rhythm Singers; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, President Roosevelt.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Bishop and the Gargoyle": drama.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": Harry Sosnik's Orchestra: Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters": crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra.

What's Going On in the Arts

Ann Peterson

IN ADDITION to the current display of oils by Hovsep Pushman, the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square are showing portraits painted by Ann Peterson.

The small gallery is hung solidly with paintings which show a concentrated effort of a young portrait painter. Some visitors may be perplexed, wondering in just what category Miss Peterson belongs, for she seems mostly to conform to conventional portrayals, swerving occasionally into a mannerism or accent which hints of the modern school. There is no doubt that she seeks for the most telling posture and tries to characterize her sitters in most life-like manner. She is not burdened too heavily with photographic considerations, vizualizing the face and form in terms of design rather than a topographic likeness. But the spectator feels somehow conscious of the paint; the means are not concealed; there is an awareness of the effort. No doubt practice will correct that. To us it seems Miss Peterson has not availed herself fully of such teaching as she is apparently drawn to in the modern manner. She could achieve more character from color, give it body, depth, plasticity. Color is a very helpful vehicle in portraiture.

B. Hunter Watt

AT THE Copley Gallery, there is an exhibition of paintings by B. Hunter Watt. There are included aquarelles and oils. The subjects, of outdoors, relating mainly to the seacoast, are portrayed with gusto. The artist has informed her pictures with a personal feeling of excitement about nature, the wind and storm, the warmth and glow.

D. A.

The Ballets Are Coming

ON WEDNESDAY evening, Oct. 21, the Kurt Jooss Ballet will appear at the Metropolitan Theater in Providence—its nearest approach to a Boston visit. Providence is only one hour by ordinary train, a little less by streamline, and somewhat more by motor. A short enough excursion to make for viewing one of the important ballet companies of the world.

Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe will give two performances in Boston of Massine's new symphonic ballet set to the "Symphonie Fantastique" of Hector Berlioz. Thursday evening, Nov. 26, and Saturday evening, Nov. 28, are the dates now announced.

So rife was controversy over this ballet when it was first produced in London last summer (accompanied by the lingering battle smoke that hovered over Massine's two previous choregraphic symphonies) that Ernest Newman wrote five long articles in the Times in extenuation of them. The series has now been reprinted and bound into a pamphlet, sponsored, we gather, by Colonel de Basil's company.

"The symphony has its own requirements and these are absolutely different from those of the dance," wrote William J. Henderson in the New York Sun of April 18, 1936, in an illuminating article dealing specifically with the different requirements of each. To this reader Mr. Henderson's one article answers conclusively, if indirectly, Mr. Newman's five.

But in order to approach the new work without prejudice, perhaps it would be better to see the ballet first and read about it afterwards.

Two performances each will be given to Lichine's new ballet, "Pavillon" (evenings of Nov. 26 and 27); a revival of Massine's "Cimarosiana" (evening of Nov. 24 and afternoon of Nov. 25); and a revival of "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" (modified Nijinsky), (evening of Nov. 25 and afternoon of Nov. 28).

The scenery and costumes for "Pavillon" are by the British artist, Cecil Beaton; music adapted from Borodin. The music for "Cimarosiana" (from the Diaghilev repertory) is taken from the eighteenth-century Italian composer, Cimarosa; costumes and setting by Bakst. "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" is of course based on Mallarmé's poem and Debussy's music; costumes and setting by Bakst. Christian Bérard provides the décor for the "Symphonie Fantastique," which occupies one hour for the performance of its five scenes.

The ballet will have a gala opening under society's aegis, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, and will stay only through the week. Popular favorites are promised: "Le Beau Danube," "Aurora's Wedding," "Boutique Fantasque," "Concurrence," "Prince Igor," "Cleopatra," "Schéhérazade" and "Spectre de la Rose"; but requests are being made and minds are being changed.

M. L.

New Hamlet

Leslie Howard

Who Will Bring His Production of Shakespeare's Great Tragedy to the Boston Opera House for One Week Beginning Next Monday

Boston Stage Notes

CONTINUING plays on Boston stages include "Red, Hot and Blue," the Cole Porter musical which is still undergoing revision at the Colonial, and "First Lady" at the Shubert, both these in their last week; "Boy Meets Girl" at the Plymouth, "Come Home to Roost" at the Copley, and "Class of '29" at the Repertory.

Next Monday evening will bring to the Opera House Leslie Howard's new production of "Hamlet," for the first time anywhere, and to the Shubert the Dodie Smith comedy, "Call It a Day," with Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale.

On Tuesday evening of next week Alla Nazimova will bring "Hedda Gabbler" to the Colonial for five days.

Noel Coward's group of one-act plays called "Tonight at 8:30" will come into the Colonial on Oct. 26, with the author and Gertrude Lawrence playing.

The new Vincente Minnelli revue, "The Show Is On," with Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr, will have its first performance at the Shubert, Nov. 4.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just mention the word "Style Show" in anything from a whisper to a shout, and we have yet to see the gal who wouldn't drop everything and rush off in that direction! There's something about them, some definite appeal, that makes women feel sort of festive and excited as they visualize themselves in each "little number" as it floats by on a glamorous mannequin. Then, to, it gives them ideas as to just how to fix up that "Old Blue Satin" and remodel it beyond recognition. So this week Filene's is staging a "New Colors . . . and You" style show, in their Auditorium, at 12:30 and 2:30. If you work in town, the first hour will probably be just right for you—if you're a housewife the second hour will be better for you, because it'll allow you to give the children their lunch and see them off to school before you leave home. And when you return you're going to know all about the colors you should wear, as well as how to combine them—whether it's for morning, noon or night wear. Then, too, you'll learn all about what to wear with the new fall colors, and they'll be shown on models of various descriptions (we mean as far as the color of their hair and complexion are concerned) . . . and surely you'll find your type among them.

* * *

For the Men Folks

"Paging All Men," "Paging All Men"—just to tell them that Plotkin Brothers, 364 Boylston Street, has opened a men's haberdashery shop. It seems that there's a very good reason back of the opening . . . and that is that men in general dislike flitting around a store (that's primarily for women) while their wives are shopping in various departments. So-o-o, just to make the men feel less squeamish about the situation, there is now a haberdashery department to which they can anchor themselves while the feminine contingency shops around for their various needs.

* * *

Hats and Hats

Time was when we thought only of hats, hats, and then more hats whenever we thought of Wetherns. But now we include a lot of things from some of the most lifelike paper flowers we've ever seen, to tricky scarves and dresses, coats and suits. Are you perhaps surprised at the mention of the last three items? Well, they're there . . . up on the second floor. Their hats are always chic, some daring, some not so daring; and others that are what we call "Boston Conservative." As for the dresses, you won't be a bit disappointed; just look at those they display in the windows . . . They're always good looking. We recently saw a most attractive Russian dress in a fine black woolen material. The collar was one of those little stand-up affairs that blended right into a full-length insertion of French Persian cloth (what with the Russian, Persian and French influences, perhaps we should have called it an International Frock!) and then around the bottom of the flaring skirt was a border of the Persian cloth. All it needed to make a complete fall outfit was a tiny toque to match the Persian cloth trimming. It was under $30 . . . $29.50, we believe.

* * *

Cute Little Skirts

Cute skirts for little "Ella" aren't any too easy to find—we found out. That is, with fairly inexpensive price tags attached. That's why we took particular notice of the little suspender skirts we saw at Jordan's—up on the third floor—because they're priced at $1.95, and have a duo-purpose. That is, they can be worn with a warm sweater pulled on over them for winter . . . or with pretty white batiste blouses tucked inside, so that the suspenders are very much in evidence. They come in plain navy or brown flannels, or vivid plaids.

* * *

Tennis Tables

Honorable mention to: Those tennis tables at Jordan Marsh's for $19.95. Regulation size, very sturdy, and just the thing for the "playroom" you made out of the cellar. . . . Those ruffly aprons for grown-ups, and the gay but sensible little smocks for the very-younger generation at Murray's Town Shop, Temple Place . . . To say nothing of those long, flowering candy-striped flannel robes at C. Crawford Hollidge's.

J. T.

A Tuesday and Friday Feature

Tonight I Tempt Your Guests With A Hot Crabmeat Dish

Packed fresh where caught aboard modern floating canneries.

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Next time you're planning a meal for your children, try serving them Mueller's Elbow Macaroni . . . with meat gravy, combined with cheese or vegetables. It's an economical, satisfying food for everyone.

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Coming Events

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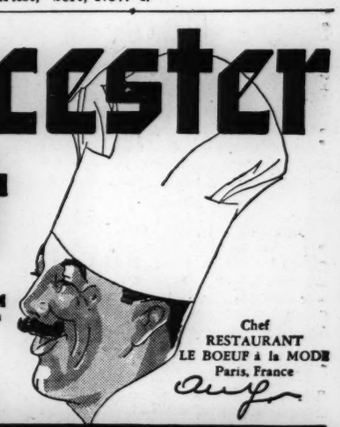

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FINAST . . . LARGE SANTA CLARA PRUNES 2 LB. PKG. 17c

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Macaroni, Spaghetti OR ELBOW MACARONI . . . FINAST—made with Pure Amber Durum Wheat Semolina . . . A Quality Product. 8 OZ. PKG. 5c

Blue Rose Rice	Extra Fancy Uncoated	2 LBS BULK	11c
Silver Nip	Grapefruit Juice	2 16 OZ BOTS	25c
Hershey's	Chocolate Syrup	2 16 OZ TINS	17c
Spiced Sugar Cookies		2 LBS	23c
Ocean Spray	Cranberry Sauce	2 17 OZ TINS	29c
Softasilk Cake Flour		2½ LB PKG	29c
Pillsbury's Bran		PKG	15c
NBC Grahams		1 LB PKG	18c
Pantry Cookies	N.B.C.	LB BULK	25c
Argo Corn Starch		2 1 LB PKGS	17c
Argo Gloss Starch		2 1 LB PKGS	17c
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IVORY SOAP	LGE. BAR	9c
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KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES	PKG.	7c
POST TOASTIES	PKG.	7c
BISQUICK	2½ LB. PKG.	29c
WHEATIES	2 PKGS.	23c
MAZOLA OIL	PINT TIN	25c
JUNKET DESSERTS	PKG.	11c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER	2 ROLLS	11c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF	12 OZ. TIN	17c
GORTON'S CODFISH CAKES	2 TINS	25c
RED SALMON	TALL TIN	23c
WHEATENA	PKG.	23c
MATCHES STRIKE THEM ANYWHERE	6 LGE. BXS.	25c
CRYSTALINE SALT	2 2 LB. PKGS.	13c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks React After Rising for Seventh Consecutive Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Rise in Market Is Halted Today By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Buyers swarmed over the stock market today and lifted prices fractions to around 3 points to new recovery peaks.

Buoyed by the three-power gold pact and the continued flow of cheering domestic business news, the list topped its previous five-year record for the seventh consecutive session.

The pace was fast at the opening with numerous large blocks changing hands. The ticker tape fell behind floor dealings in the first half hour, but light profit taking later caused the volume to dwindle somewhat. Extreme gains in many instances were reduced near the final period.

Transfers approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Woolworth Star Performer

Bonds trailed stocks in the forward move. Commodities were mixed, as were foreign monetary units.

Woolworth was a star performer, getting up about 3 on a 10,000-share transfer. Sears Roebuck improved as much. Standard Brands moved ahead on an initial sale of 15,000 shares.

Rails, farm implements and assorted specialties gave the best account of themselves. The steels and motors were moderately better, while the utilities were inclined to mark time.

Prominent on the upside were Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, J. I. Case, International Harvester, American Can, Westinghouse, American Telephone and General Cable.

Unchanged to a shade improved were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, National Distillers, Anaconda, American Smelting, Kennecott, Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Electric, Goodyear, General Foods, U. S. Realty and du Pont.

Loew's was an exception with the loss of about a point.

Bonds Extend Rise

Buying orders accumulating in substantial volume over the holiday week end helped many listed bonds off to a buoyant start today.

In extending the rise of last fortnight the market received further aid from a new upswing in the share list. This was particularly beneficial to a number of convertible loans and others with speculative features.

Bond trading sentiment reflected the common judgment of financial circles that the new gold agreement effected by Washington, London and Paris was favorable in that it pointed toward ultimate restoration of international currency stabilization.

Industrial loans had a strong leader in Allis Chalmers 4s which climbed more than 3 points during the first hour. A counterpart for the rails was Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, which rose more than 2.

Others following the upswing included American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Southern Railway 4s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Walworth 4s and Studebaker 6s.

Soy Bean Prices Drop Late Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Soy beans tumbled 4 cents a bushel late today, the limit that trading rules permit in any 24-hour period.

Selling of the beans was mostly on the part of recent buyers. A return to clear weather throughout the principal bean-producing areas where rains have been hampering the harvest was largely responsible for the abrupt change of marketing conditions.

Soy beans closed weak at the day's bottom figures, Dec. 1.22½, May 1.25, wheat ¼ to 1 cent down. Dec. 1.[illegible]-½, May 1.14¼-¾, corn, ¼-¾ off, Dec. 95-95¼, May 90⅛-¼, oats, unchanged to ⅜ lower and provisions varying from 15 cents decline to 25 cents bulge.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 13, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.20b	Alles & Fish	2	2	2	..
..	Bigel Sanf pf	6	6	6	6
8.75	Bos & Albany	155½	154	154	154
6.00	Boston Elevated	68¾	68½	68½	68½
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	29⅞	29½	29½	29½
..	Bos & Me	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
..	Bos & Me pr pf	36½	36½	36½	37¼
..	Bos & Me St A pf	13½	13½	13½	13½
..	Brown Durrell	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Copper Range	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	7	7	7	7½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	57	57	57	57
6.50	Eas G & F pr pf	71	71	71	72½
..	Eastern SS	12¼	12	12	12½
8.00	Edison Elec	163½	163	163	163
.62½a	Employer's Group	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
..	First Nat Stores	46⅞	45½	46⅛	46¾
..	Gilchrist Co	11	11	11	11
..	Hath Bak A	10	10	10	10
..	Hath Bak B	2½	2⅞	2⅜	..
..	Hath Bak pf	58	58	58	57
..	Maine Cent	13	13	13	13
1.00d	Mergenthaler	54	54	54	52½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	130½	130	130½	130½
..	Nor Butte	26c	25c	25c	..
..	Old Colony RR	20½	20	20	21
..	Quincy Mining*	60c	50c	55c	55c
..	Quincy Mining pd	2	2	2	..
.20	Reece Fld M	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
..	Suburb Elec	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
4.00	Torrington	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
1.00	Un Twist Drill	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
..	Utah M & T	97c	97c	97c	91c
4.50a	United Shoe M	90¾	90½	90½	90¼
..	Warren Bros	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	85	85	85	..

a—Partly extra. d—Paid in 1936. *—Assessment not paid.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	1.16¾	1.16¾	1.15⅜	1.15½ —	⅞
May	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.14¼	1.14⅜ —	⅝
July	1.00⅜	1.00⅜	.99¼	.99⅜ —	⅜
	Corn				
Dec.	.95¾	.96	.95	.95¼ —	½
May	.90⅜	.90⅜	.90⅛	.90¼ —	⅛
July	.86⅛	.86⅞	.86⅜	.86⅜ —	⅜
	Oats				
Dec.	.41⅞	.41⅞	.41½	.41⅝ —	¼
May	.42¼	.42¼	.42	.42⅛ —	¼
July	.39¼	.39¼	.39	.39 —	⅜
	Rye				
Dec.	.82¾	.83¼	.82⅜	.82⅜ —	⅜
May	.82	.82	.80⅞	.80⅞ —	⅜
July	.75½	.75½	.75	.75 —	½
	Winnipeg Wheat				
		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Oct.		1.13⅝	1.12½	1.12½	+⅛
Dec.		1.11¾	1.10⅝	1.10¾	+⅛
May		1.13½	1.11	1.11	—⅛

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 13	Last Oct. 10
63	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	62	62	62	63
118	110¼	Abraham & S pf (5)	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	..
14½	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15	14½	14¾	14¾
35⅜	17⅞	Adams Millis (⅝b)	28¼	27¾	27¾	29½
33¾	22½	Addressograph (1)	37¼	34	35½	33¾
21¼	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1½)	77½	76¾	77	76¾
6½	3	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	16¼	16	16	16⅛
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
56⅝	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	56¾	55	55	55⅛
56	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	55	55	55	..
56⅝	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	55	55	55	47½
47½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	49½	47¾	48	..
40⅞	26⅞	Alleghany S, eel (1¶)	38⅛	38	38¼	38
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	236	234½	236	235
29	23	Allied Millis (½b)	28½	27½	27½	27½
14¾	6¾	Allied Stores	14⅝	14	14⅛	14⅜
65	35½	Allis Chalmers (1½)	65½	64½	64¾	64⅜
28¾	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28½
5⅝	2	Amal Leather	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	102½	101	101	101½
70⅛	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2)	71½	70	70	70⅝
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44½	43¾	44¼	44½
40	40	Am Brake & F (1.60)	62¼	61½	62	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	128½	127⅜	127⅜	127¾
54⅝	30	Am Car & Fdry	54⅞	54	54⅜	54½
90	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	88⅝	87⅜	87⅝	87¼
63	31	Am Chain	60⅜	60	60	60
136	114¾	Am Chain pf (16½¶)	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
105½	87⅜	Am Chicle (3¶)	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	30¼	29½	30½	29¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27⅜	27¼	27¼	..
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99&	99½	99½	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
47¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	47½	45⅝	45⅝	46
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6	38½	36	36	38
19½	12	Am & Forf Pw 2pf	17¼	17	17	..
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅞
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	..
46	32⅜	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36	35½	35½	..
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	47¾
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2½
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	..
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	13⅜	13	13¼	13½
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	39	28¼	28¼	28⅞
105	66	Am Loco pf	101½	101½	101½	..
20⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	24¼	23¼	23½	23¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11½	11	11⅛	11⅛
44⅜	27	Am Metal	45	44	44	44⅜
66½	35½	Am News (3)	64½	64½	64½	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅝	12	12	12⅜
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71½	69⅛	69½	71¼
876½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	71¾	80	80	82
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23¾	23¼	23½	23½
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	32¾	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
39⅝	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38⅞	38	38	38½
28¼	18	Am Seatingivtc	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¼
43¼	28¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	45	41½	42	..
91	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	89⅞	89¼	89¾	..
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145	145	145	..
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	108	108	108	..
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	61½	61½	61½	..
45½	20½	Am Steel Fdries	45¾	45	45	45½
26	14¾	Am Stores (2)	26½	25¾	26½	25½
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)*	56½	55	55	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24½	24	24½	23½
179⅞	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180	179½	179½	179
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99¼	99	99¼	98¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102	102	102	100¾
15⅜	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	15⅛
27½	19½	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27⅜	26	26	27
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	105½	105½	105½	105¾
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8¼	7⅞	8	8½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3¾)	56¾	55¼	55¼	56¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
¾	⅜	Am Zinc Lead & S	4¼	4	4	4
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	41¾
41¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	42½	42	42½	41¾
79	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	80	79¾	80	78¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18⅝	18½	18½	19
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	106½	106½	106	106
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½b)	40	40	40	..
110½	105½	Armour Del pf (7)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	..
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
84	66½	Armour Ill pf (6)	79¼	79	79¼	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	57	56	56	57⅛
15	7⅞	Arnold Constable (½)	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17⅜	16½	16½	17
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20¼
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	82¾	81¼	81¼	81⅝
106¾	70¾	Atchison pf (5)	105½	105½	105½	..
44¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	43½	42⅜	42½	43¾
29½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	28	20¾	28	27¼
46⅞	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	45	43	45	..
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	28⅞	28½	28¾	28⅝
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	70	70	70	..
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack	18	17¾	17¾	18
54⅛	26⅝	Auburn Auto	35	34	34	34½
46⅛	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)	37½	37½	37½	..
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5	5	5⅛
		—B—				
17⅜	3⅜	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
38½	20	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	38½	37⅜	38	37⅜
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19½	18½	18½	18⅞
60	54	Canada South'n (3)	58½	58½	58½	..
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
54	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	53½	52½	52½	53½
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	52½
9⅜	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
186	92½	Case Thresh	163¼	161¼	161¼	160
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	134	134	134	..
14¼	5¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	84¼	82½	82½	84
32¾	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27¼	26	26⅞	26⅜
32	19	Celotex Co	31	30¼	30¼	30¾
66	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	83⅞	83¾	83¾	83½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
57	35	Central RR of NJ	47¾	47	47	47
10	6½	Century Ribbon	9½	9⅜	9⅜	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55	54⅝	54¾	54¾
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (h)	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13½
125	80½	Certain - T pf (7%)	136	136	136	..
71	57¼	Certain - T pf (6)	69	68½	68½	..
24¾	19	Champion P&F (1)	25⅝	24¾	25	24¾
95	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	95¾	95	95¾	95
75⅝	51	Chic & Ohio (7.50)	76⅝	75¼	75¾	75½
6½	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	6¾	6	6	6½
23	11¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	2	..
14	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10¼
3⅜	1⅞	Chi Mil &St P (h)	2	2	2	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil &St P pf (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4½
4⅞	2½	Chi & Northwest (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	..
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59½	59	59	..
3	1½	Chi Rk & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
6¼	3¼	Chi RI¾P 6% (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
32⅜	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	31¼	30¾	30¾	31
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot A	20	19½	20	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10	9¼	9¼	9½
128½	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	127⅞	126½	126½	127⅞
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17¼	17¼	..
86¾	72⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	93	93	93	93
11	4¾	City Stores	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10¾
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	37¾	36½	36½	37¾
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	47⅜	45¼	46¼	47¼
50	4⅛	Cleve & iPtts spl (2)	51	51	51	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	65½	63¾	65½	63½
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	122¾	120½	122	120
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	56½	56¼	56½	56¼
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¾	17½	17½	17½
63	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	63¾	61½	61¾	63
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112	112	112	112
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bee Oil	28½	28¼	28⅝	..
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir (n)	38¼	38	38	38¼
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	35	34¼	34¼	34½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	28	27	28	..
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20½
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	108	108	108	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	39⅝	39	39	39
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (3¾)	46½	46½	46½	46½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	128½	127	127	126½
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	71¾	70⅛	71¾	70¼
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	83⅞	83	83	83⅞
126½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	17
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	4¼	4	4	4¼
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	77	73½	73½	77¼
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	37¼	35¾	36	36¾
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	16½	16¼	16½	..
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	11½	10⅝	10⅝	..
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	84½	84	84	84½
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	75⅞	75½	75½	..
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	19	18	18	18½
7½	4¾	Consol Film Ind	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
45¼	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	43¼	44⅛	44½	45
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	108¾	108	108	108¾
8⅝	3½	Consol Laundries	5	7⅝	7¾	8¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60f)	14⅞	14	14	14⅜
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container (1)	21¼	21	21¼	20¾
20⅜	10⅝	Cont Baking A	20⅜	19½	19⅝	20¼
3¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
102½	67½	Cont Baking pf (8)	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	73½	71¾	71¾	72
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (3)	21½	21½	21½	..
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	40½
4	2½	ContMotors	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
38½	28⅜	Cont Oil (1¶)	35¼	34½	34½	35
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	33	31½	31½	..
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	67¾	67¼	67¾	67½
82½	63⅜	CornProducts (3)	71¾	71	71¾	69⅞
2⅜	4	Coty	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36	36	36	36
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	34¼	33	33	33¼
84⅞	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	83⅝	82⅜	82½	83⅛
54¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf nww (2¼)	53	53	53	..
199	102	Crown W Pap 1pf (6½g)	108	108	108	..
12¼	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12½	11¾	11¾	12½
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	55¾	54⅞	55	54¾
124⅝	95½	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	122	121¼	122	..
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	11½	11⅛	11½	..
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	108	108	108	111
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36¾	36½	36½	..
24¼	16⅞	Curtis ublishing	22⅜	21½	21½	22¼
110¼	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	110	109½	110	109½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright-A	19½	18½	18½	18⅞
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	69½	69	69½	..
70	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	70	70	70	..
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	18½	17¾	18⅛	17¾
94⅞	52	Deere & Co	93¾	92	92	92½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30¼	30	30¼	..
26¼	19½	Delsel W G (1)	24⅝	24	24	24
53⅜	36¾	Del & Hudson	54¾	53	53⅜	53½
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	22¼	20⅝	21¾	22½
6¾	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6⅞	6½	6¾	6⅞
149½	128	Detroit Edison (4)	149½	149½	149½	..
10	4	Detroit & Mack	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
58⅛	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55	55	55	..
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	33¼	33	33	33½
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½)	39	39	39	39
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¾	23	23⅜	23
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	53¼
11⅜	11	Dominion Store	11⅜	11	11	11¼
82½	50⅝	Douglas Ale	75⅞	71½	71¼	75½
25¼	13	Dresser B	25	23½	25	24¼
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8¾	8	8	8⅜
168¼	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	168¾	168	168¼	168¼
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114	114	114	114
		—E—				
97⅝	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8	8	8¼
85	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	176½	176½	176½	176½
39⅜	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	39	38½	38⅝	38¾
15¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15⅝
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	46¼	45½	45⅝	46
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	111½	112	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	14	13½	13½	14
7⅛	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15½	14¾	14¾	15¼
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	70	70	70	70¼
85	33¾	El Pow & Lt pf	79¾	79	79	79¼
55¼	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	47	47	47	46⅞
40	26½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1⅞	½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
7½	3⅜	Endicott Johnson (3)	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
69	53½	Engineers PS 6pf (12¾)	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
97	55	Equitable Off Big (.20b)	71¾	71¼	71¼	72
7⅝	5¼	Erie RR	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅝
31⅞	21⅝	Erie RR pf	34	33¼	33¼	33⅞
104	87	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14	14	14	14
12⅛	8½	Evans Products (1)	33⅜	31	32½	31½
4½	2	Exchange Buffet	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbbanks Co	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	15	14½	14½	..
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	70	69½	69½	69
208	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	205	205	205	..
52¾	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	51½	49⅝	49⅞	51¼
27⅝	18¾	FedLt & Trac	25½	25	25	..
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	50½	50½	50¼	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5¾	2½	Fed Water Serv	5¾	5¼	5¼	4¾
39½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (.40s)	39¼	39	3¼	39⅜
49⅛	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1

Business and Industry

Retail Chain Systems Last Month Show 20 P. C. Sales Gain

Commerce and Finance

3-Power Accord On Gold Is Hailed As Boon to Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

bilization is both delicate and experimental. There is no absolute certainty that the time is yet right or that it is necessarily to the advantage of the United States. It is a course to which the Administration is more and more being drawn.

The economic isolationism of George Peek and the managed currency of Professor Warren have given way to the free trade ideals of Cordell Hull and the often suppressed yearnings of Mr. Morgenthau for a dollar fixed once more to freely-flowing gold. At least these are the objectives now before the Administration. But just as Mr. Hull concedes the impossibility of retrieving a free trade by unilateral American action, Mr. Morgenthau moves toward free money "bit by bit"—in fact with even more trepidation than Mr. Hull has shown.

Difference of Opinion

The caution, of course, is due to a still strong difference of opinion between British officials and the Treasury here over what should be the proper exchange rate between the dollar and pound. Mr. Morgenthau is represented in informed circles as being determined not to stabilize the dollar at as high a point as British interests would like to see it. London, it is believed, would like to see the dollar able to buy sterling at a rate as high as $4.80 to the pound. The Treasury here considers $5 to the pound both a fairer figure and also presenting the advantage of great convenience.

In view of these considerations, the latest move along Mr. Morgenthau's new path is so hedged in with qualifications and protecting devices as to indicate some uncertainty whether all the members of the "gentlemen's agreement" would remain "gentlemen" if the temptations were strong enough to be otherwise.

Specifically, it permits the Federal Reserve Board to sell from the Government's great horde of gold—$10,979,252,000 at the latest count—to the Bank of England and the Bank of France. Other nations possessing stabilization funds may be permitted from time to time to join in this group experiment. The hope is expressed in Treasury circles that some diminution of the American gold horde will result. Uneasiness has been voiced over its size. A smaller amount would be considered healthier and safer.

The official statement relative to the new agreement follows:

Supplementing the announcements made by him on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1934, to the effect that the Treasury would buy gold, and on Jan. 31, 1934, referring to the sale of gold for export, the Secretary of the Treasury states that (hereafter, and until, on 24 hours' notice, this statement of intention may be revoked or altered) the United States will also sell gold for immediate export to, or earmark for the account of, the exchange equalization or stabilization funds of those countries whose funds likewise are offering to sell gold to the United States, provided such offerings of gold are at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as the secretary may deem most advantageous to the public interest.

Daily Announcement

The secretary announces herewith, and will hereafter announce daily, the names of the foreign countries complying with the foregoing conditions.

All such sales of gold will be made through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as fiscal agent of the United States, upon the following terms and conditions which the Secretary of the Treasury deems most advantageous to the public interest.

Sales of gold will be made at $35 per fine ounce plus one-quarter per cent handling charge, and sales and earmarking will be governed by the relations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Another statement issued by the Treasury said:

The Secretary of the Treasury today named Great Britain and France as complying with the conditions specified in his press release of Oct. 13, 1936, for the purchase of gold from the United States for immediate export or earmark.

New Business Method

Asked for explanations of the significance to world trade after giving out the prepared statement, Mr. Morgenthau described what had happened as the basis for "an entirely new method of doing business."

"It is a distinct departure from the old method under the gold standard, when business operated within the fixed limits of gold points," he insisted.

Later he termed his latest agreement "a new type of gold standard," by which he apparently meant merely that the Treasury reserves the right to vary the dollar value of gold from time to time, whereas under the old absolute gold standard the dollar was fixed unchangeably at a certain specified rate.

Describing its operation in detail, he likened the level of foreign exchange between France, Great Britain and America to a triangular plane, each corner of which rests upon the stabilization fund of one of the three.

How System Works

"Each country operates its own stabilization fund to equalize its own currency by buying and selling exchange in terms of other currencies.

"'No country wishes through these operations to accumulate too much paper currency of the other countries, and, therefore, we propose to permit each country to convert the other countries' paper money into gold, the price being fixed each day.

"This represents a divorcement of the control of the foreign exchange market from the few individual international speculators. The responsible governments of the people will now co-operate to assure a minimum exchange fluctuation.

"Business men with merchandise to sell abroad or business men who are importing merchandise will be free to operate through their respective banks in regular and normal exchange operations. The international speculator, responsible to no one and recognizing no flag in the conduct of his business, will in the future not be able by rapidly shifting his funds from market to market to reap private advantage through stimulating chaos in foreign exchanges."

Recovery in Canada At New High Point

By the Associated Press

Toronto

THE cumulative index of business in Canada during August reached the highest point of the recovery movement, a report from the Bank of Nova Scotia showed. The index, reaching 89.9, surpassed the previous peak of January and February of this year by about 1 per cent.

Manufacturing employment increased 4 or 5 per cent over 1926, the report said.

British See Program Benefiting Commerce Of All Three Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13 — The new American, French and British agreement for mutual interchange of gold is regarded in informed circles here today as making for better trade conditions in the three countries by means of increased stability of money values. Once this agreement is fully in effect, it is pointed out, important restrictions which have been hampering trade will cease. One instance of this hampering is the present inability of merchants to make future purchases because of the uncertainty of exchange rates.

The new arrangement is expected to operate in two ways. For the time being, it will act only as "a lubricant" of the highly-desirable system already in force for mutual co-operation in ironing out undesirable exchange fluctuations—which fluctuations might otherwise have occurred in connection with the recent devaluation of the franc.

World Gold Standard

Eventually, on the other hand, it is pointed out that the system may do a great deal more. This is because it has only to be stiffened and made permanent in order, according to high authority here, to amount to a world return to the gold standard upon lines which many economists have long favored.

The statement of Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, that the new arrangement amounts to a "new type of gold standard" stabilization, however, is also challenged. This challenge is issued because it is claimed no "standard" exists so long as participants are all free to vary it—this being still permissible for the United States by executive order and for France and Great Britain by action of their respective central banks.

Price Has Bearing

It is thus argued that so long as the United States remains committed to any maintenance of $35 to the ounce as the price for gold, it is bound also in the long run to sell as well as to buy gold around that figure.

Also, although Great Britain and France, being themselves off the gold standard, have been of late unable to put through such transactions with the American treasury direct, they could always do so indirectly in case of need.

Nevertheless, it appears to be admitted that this ability to vary the gold price alone prevents the new arrangement from operating as an orthodox gold standard. It also is claimed that inasmuch as practically all bankers want the gold standard back, this last barriers to the accomplishment of their wishes may well prove frail.

Japanese Would Favor International Action To Stabilize Currency

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Japan, it was disclosed last night, favors international action to stabilize the world's currencies and wipe out barriers to international trade.

The Japanese position was made known in an announcement Japan would attend any international economic conference convened with those ends in view.

(No such conference has been summoned since the world economic and monetary conference, which adjourned in London in 1933. After the recent devaluation of the franc, lira and other currencies, however, spokesmen at Geneva and London urged such a parley be called.)

The Japanese Government was understood to be in favor also of impartial distribution of the world's natural resources in the belief that harmonious settlement of that issue would remove the real root of international unrest.

(The Tokyo declaration was made before Rudolf Hess, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's Minister Without Portfolio, warned Germany might be forced into an international trade war if her lost colonies were not returned. Hess, speaking at Hof, Germany, declared the Reich "might be forced to export at any price, thus impairing the exports of other nations" because of its need for "colonies having raw materials.")

Although some quarters have expressed fear that raising the exchange rates of the yen, a managed currency, to parity with the pound, would affect Japan's export trade adversely, officials have taken the stand it would be inadvisable for Japan to isolate herself from the world monetary situation.

Japan's need for raw materials, observers have declared, dictated her policy of penetration into North China and the seizure of Manchuria.

The relation between the Japanese yen and the British pound has a vital bearing on Japan's export trade because of the sharp competition between Japan and Great Britain in world markets, chiefly in textiles.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
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Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

Tire Consumption Seen Breaking All Previous Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Tire production in 1936 is estimated to reach a total of 52,000,000 units, the largest output since 1930, according to P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Consumption of crude rubber this year, he predicted, would probably be greater than in any previous year, even that of 1929.

"Approximately 29,000,000 tires will be purchased for motor vehicles already in operation in this country," Mr. Litchfield stated, "while probably 22,000,000 units will be needed as original equipment by automobile and farm-implement manufacturers. The total volume of export business is estimated at 1,300,000 units, in addition to those manufactured abroad by American companies with foreign plants.

"An important factor leading to this record consumption is the increasing amount of freight moved by auto truck and the resulting demand for pneumatic truck tires. At the present time 35 per cent of all expenditures for renewal purchases of pneumatic tires are for truck tires, and the percentage of the tire dollar devoted to this purpose is growing. Even during the worst years of the depression there was relatively little decline in the number of unit sales of truck tires.

"A second market of growing importance for the tire industry is found on the American farm. Rubber tires for farm implements were introduced as recently as 1932, but already there is widespread appreciation of the advantages they offer and demand is increasing at a rapid rate. Original equipment and renewal sales of farm implement tires, which are much larger and heavier than those used on passenger cars, are expected to reach a total of 100,000 units this year.

"The outlook for the rubber industry has been improved not only by these growing markets for tires, but also by the comparative stability of crude rubber prices within recent months and the absence of widespread price cutting. A much better balance between supply of and demand for tires over the past year has removed the economic pressure in favor of price cutting and has resulted in a considerable degree of price stability, which should be reflected in improved earnings for the leading rubber manufacturing companies."

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Export Trade—Argentina's export trade registered an appreciable decline in the first seven months of the current year, compared with the like period of 1935. Aggregate shipments abroad (excluding specie) in the January-July period amounted to 7,049,000 tons, valued at 844,150,000 paper pesos ($249,000,000), against 10,151,000 tons, valued at 970,000,000 pesos ($276,480,000) in the first seven months of 1935, a volume decline of 30 per cent and a value decline of 13 per cent.

Cotton Exports—Argentina's export of cotton for the first half of 1936 is 85 per cent greater than in the like period of 1935. Total exports were equal to 102,505 Argentine bales in the first half of 1936, compared with 55,151 bales in the like 1935 period. For the last five years the land cultivated to cotton has been constantly on the increase. Acreage sown in the 1935-36 season totaled 317,019 hectares (about 783,354 acres).

Steel Consumption—Consumption of iron and steel products in Brazil continues to increase. A rapidly expanding domestic iron and steel industry now contributes a substantial part of the requirements of the country, although it has not materially reduced the import volume. A remarkable expansion in the canning industry has caused a rapid increase in tin-plate consumption. The participation of the United States in the import market declined from 25 per cent during 1926 to 22 per cent during 1935.

Cotton Gins and Presses—The sharp increase in cotton cultivation in Brazil during the last two years has greatly increased the demand in that market for cotton gins and cotton presses. Brazilian imports of gins and accessories in 1935 were valued at 15,782 centos, of which the United States accounted for 15,022 centos, or about 98 per cent.

Coffee Industry—Favorable conditions prevail in Colombia's coffee industry at the present time. Steady prices and a satisfactory crop situation have created an optimistic attitude in the principal coffee centers of the country, particularly in the Quindio region, where the picking season is about to get under way. An international coffee conference is scheduled for this month in Bogota. Brazil, Costa Rica, Venezuela, El Salvador and Nicaragua will send delegates to discuss world marketing conditions.

Banana Plantations—The Colombian Government has decided on a policy for encouraging the raising of bananas in that country. The National Government has awarded to the Nation Agricultural Company of Acandia 1600 hectares of public domain in the vicinity of Acandi, Chaco, with the stipulation that the land will be planted in bananas over a period of four years.

Office Appliances—Improved economic conditions prevailing in Peru during 1935 were reflected in a sharp increase in imports into that market of office equipment. Imports of typewriters were valued at $106,000, an increase of $43,000 over 1934. The United States ranked as the leading supplier of this item, Germany second and Great Britain third.

Fertilizer—Chile, with its enormous resources of natural nitrate, is also endowed with large and self-replenishing deposits of bird guano, a fertilizer material used in the United States, particularly by citrus-fruit growers. The Rumboldt Current flowing along the coast lines of Chile, Peru and Ecuador abounds in fish which furnish food for millions of birds that have built up, and continue to add to, the world's largest commercially worked guano deposits.

Chinchillas—Recently an airplane shipment of 36 Chilean chinchillas, valued at $200,000, was made from Chile to California. The chinchilla is a fur-bearing animal found in the lofty plateaus of the Andean range, and its fur is one of the most expensive in the world. The shipment in question took several months to assemble, and was accompanied by two experts.

New World Currency Exchange System Is Seen in the Making

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The new international currency plan just inaugurated represents a broad new phase in the transition of recent years from the free gold standard, painfully re-established in the twenties, to a new world exchange system whose ultimate form can as yet only be seen as through a glass darkly.

The outstanding aspect of the new arrangement is that the free movement of gold between the three major gold-holding countries is again re-established, but through official instead of private dealings. Whereas private operators, banks, speculators, etc., formerly operated the gold standard by accumulating foreign currencies or shipping gold for a profit, this function will now be taken over by the three stabilization funds, just as in this country all handling of the nation's gold was transferred from private to public hands in 1933.

Funds to Steady Exchange

The present arrangement was apparently necessary in order to clear a situation in which the disintegration of the old gold standard, ending with the default of France, had brought the international movement of gold to a dead halt. Treasury regulations prohibited export of gold from here to any country whose central bank did not pay out gold freely on demand, and except for Belgium, whose willingness to do so appeared rather questionable, the devaluation of the franc left no meaning to the willingness of the United States Treasury to pay out gold for export at $35 an ounce. There was no place to export it.

The only source in the western world from which gold could be freely shipped was the London free gold market. Except for this vestige, the profit-seeking gold transactions kept the international exchanges steady, had been abolished. This was the situation at the end of last week. The abolition of the former international gold standard had left the Atlantic countries without any mechanism for moving gold.

Under the new arrangement the three stabilization funds will operate primarily in paper currencies, drafts, checks and the like, alongside of private traders, speculators, bankers, merchants, etc. The curbs on private operations which have been almost entirely abandoned by Great Britain since 1931 and the United States since 1933, are not to be reinstated.

The primary purpose of the funds, however, operating independently, will be to steady the exchanges in contrast to the private purpose of winding up commercial transactions or making a profit. Any one of the funds, therefore, may from day to day, or over weeks or months, accumulate a net balance of some foreign currency. The United States stabilization fund, for example, might accumulate some millions of pounds sterling in the course of selling dollars in order to keep the dollar from rising.

Despite recent fears that the pound or the frdanc might tumble in relation to the dollar, there is considerable opinion in Wall Street that the tendency will be for the dollar to rise in relation to the other two currencies.

All Gold Shipments Official

Under these circumstances the U. S. stabilization fund in holding the dollar down might have to buy considerable more sterling than it wanted. It would then sell this sterling, not on the open market as formerly but directly to the British equalization fund, for the gold which it would rather hold than sterling. This gold would then be sent by the British fund to the American fund, care of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Thus all gold shipments hereafter will be official instead of private.

This arrangement solves the first problem which the final disappearance of the gold standard, and its replacement by stabilization funds, had created. It was immediately obvious that such funds operating without the ability to get gold would run a constant risk of accumulating foreign paper currencies and thus clearly speculating in a way which would be both financially and politically vulnerable. This new arrangement, therefore, enables them to avoid such speculation by converting their accumulations directly into gold, yet without fixed parities.

Until further notice, the price at which France or Britain can sell any net dollar balances accumulated in the open market back to the U. S. fund will be $35.00 an ounce. The President still has the right to raise this as high as $41.34 and the Treasury might alter it slightly by alteration of the seigniorage, as in the case of silver, but this is as yet beyond the horizon.

See London in Control

On the other hand, the price at which the United States fund will be able to dispose of net balances of sterling or francs back to their sponsor funds will be somewhat more uncertain. In the case of sterling it will be based directly on the price of gold in the free market in London. The United States fund would sell the sterling to the British fund for gold at the going London price. This arrangement may eventually be subject to criticism here, since the British can and do operate directly to juggle the free gold price in London. A few neatly timed transactions, next year's congressmen may charge, could profitably rig the London market long enough to raise the price at which the British fund was to sell gold to the American fund.

The clearing of American-held francs would involve an even more vulnerable price calculation. The gold value for the day of the francs held by the American fund would have to be reached by calculating francs into sterling and sterling into gold at the London price.

It is obvious that the British, through the continuance of the only free gold market, may have a potential advantage in making their own opinion of day-to-day currency-gold values effective over American or French opinion within the framework of the present agreement.

The new arrangement is admittedly very tentative. None of the governments involved commit themselves to more than a day-to-day basis for dealing; all, in short, refuse to commit themselves to a degree in any wise comparable to the commitment involved under the gold standard in keeping a fixed ratio between gold and currency at all costs. The arrangement has been termed a new type of gold standard, but it is in effect a method of avoiding risky currency accumulations.

Funds May Lack Potency

The real test of the new arrangement will come when, as, and if new mass movements of capital, of commercial prices, or of financial sentiment set in motion new exchange tides such as those of recent years. An outflow of capital from the United States or a rise in American prices would cause either Britain or France to accumulate consistent dollar balances, which would draw gold from the United States and so might disturb American sentiment. On the other hand, a continuance of the recent years' preference for dollars by Europeans over their own currencies would force the American fund into such consistent buying of gold from the British and French funds that public opinion here might come to the conclusion that we were paying too high a price for gold.

The insistence of Secretary Morgenthau that the Treasury, and by implication the fund, is still on a "24-hour basis," and the obviously tentative and uncertain way in which all authorities seem to be feeling along in the dark belie the popular impression of the weight and potency of the new-fashioned stabilization fund as a means of controlling exchange rates. None of the three funds commit themselves to anything comparable to the obligations once assumed by central banks under the gold standard, yet even the mild programs of today are subject virtually to change without notice.

South Carolina's Crop Prospects Exceed Nation's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's crop prospects increased 10 per cent during August, while those of the nation as a whole registered nearly 2 per cent, according to data compiled by Frank O. Black, Federal agricultural statistician.

September Chain Store Sales Best Since Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales during September showed the largest percentage gain since the depression, according to a compilation by Hammons & Co., and Childs, Jefferies & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains reporting did an aggregate business of $221,688,563, an increase of $37,774,981 or 20.5 per cent over the like month a year ago, which is substantially ahead of the largest previous gain this year of 18.9 per cent, reported in July. This marks the fifth successive month that the increase in sales has been more than 15 per cent over the like months last year.

Retail Prices Rise

These gains, which occurred in spite of the unseasonably warm weather during the first part of the month, were aided by generally rising retail prices, marking a new phase of the current upturn which has been in progress since last April. Reports from all sections of the country indicate that retail trade is entering probably the largest fall and early winter business since 1929, and with rising prices entering into trade as an important factor along with increasing business, reports for the first week of October indicate a volume far in excess of anything in recent years, with the exception of course of the Christmas period.

For the first nine months of the current year the volume of these chains was $220,960,323 or 1.40 per cent over the like months last year. The total volume of the chains was $1,802,776,091 as against $1,581,815,768.

Far outstripping all other divisions last month was the mail order chain store group, which reported sales of 33.2 per cent over September a year ago, in spite of the fact that the drought had been expected to moderate the gain.

The retail shoe industry is having apparently its best year since the depression, with September sales 19.5 per cent above a year ago, and with sales for the nine months only slightly under that, or 17.7 per cent. The first two weeks of the month, in fact, were the best reported by the shoe chains since April, when these chains were enjoying an unusually good Easter trade.

Variety Group Gains

The variety group continues the improvement which set in three months ago with a 16.3 per cent incease in September, which, together with the improvement reported in the past three months, is bringing the average for the year up favorably in comparison with other groups. Drug chains' sales averaged about 10 per cent above September a year ago, while in the grocery division sales were 14 per cent higher than September a year ago.

The apparel group alone apparently did not keep pace with other divisions, having increased sales of 10.7 per cent for the month. This is somewhat under the average gain of recent months, and was due apparently to the unusually warm first two weeks of the month. Fall buying did not really get under way in the apparel division until the last week in September, when a substantial upturn was reported. For the first nine months this group had averaged a 14.2 per cent increase.

Bull Market Top Seen As Distant

The top of the present bull market is not yet in sight, says the United Business Service.

The danger signals, says the report, which appear in the final phases of major advances are not yet present.

As long as brokers' loans are low, and while there is no skyrocketing of stocks which have only distant earnings prospects, the long upward trend is in its most healthy phase, one of discounting earnings.

The Service points out that there are normally three important phases in bull markets. The first is a sharp upturn in prices due to a recovery in confidence following a long deflation. Such a movement occurred in the fall of 1932 and the spring of 1933. The second upward phase, which is generally the longest, follows a period of hesitation and readjustment to conditions of business revival. This upturn is in response to expanding earnings. In the present bull market, the second phase got under way in late 1934 and has continued in force since then.

As prosperity grows, the way is paved for the third and most dangerous phase of bull markets, when over-optimism leads to excessive speculation. Stock prices over-discount earning probabilities in this final upsurge, and a top-heavy structure finally collapses of its own weight.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous. Etching. DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

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CHRISTMAS Cards, 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Everydays. Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

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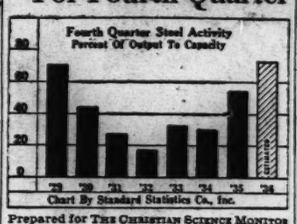
IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission; state size; send 25c to cover postage and packing. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. M-12, Indianapolis, Ind.

Steel Rise Forecast For Fourth Quarter



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rate of steel ingot operations is currently estimated at 75 per cent to 76 per cent of capacity, the highest in over six years.

With the large volume of orders now on the books of steel mills, a further rise in operations during the late fall is virtually certain.

Myers Urges Mutual Insurance Firms To Build Up Reserves

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — W. I. Myers, Governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, in address here urged mutual insurance companies to build up reserves in good years to help take care of larger losses in bad years, "such as are bound to come."

Mr. Myers spoke at the opening of the convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.

The Government's plan to supply all risk crop insurance, being arranged by the Department of Agriculture, is expected to be one of the most important subjects discussed at the three-day convention. Several government experts will review the plan. Convention officials said delegates represented companies which underwrite more than half the farm property now at risk in the country.

Mr. Myers said farmers who have mortgage loans of upwards of $2,000,000,000 from the Federal Land Banks have buildings and improvements on their farms of an insurable value of $1,300,000,000.

"In many sections of the country, the amount of insurance carried exceeds the total amount of farm mortgage loans," he stated, "indicating that the insured is aware of the fact his land would suffer serious depreciation in value through the loss of his buildings by fire."

Throughout the northern part of the country, farmers' mutual insurance companies carry the bulk of the insurance policies on farms mortgaged to the land banks and the land bank commissioner, he added.

Farm Income Rise Of $800,000,000 Is Bureau's Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that cash income from this year's farm yield would be $800,000,000 above last year.

This followed an estimate by Federal crop reporters that the average harvest for all crops would be 2 per cent greater than the yield estimated on September 1.

Noting September rains, crop reporters raised their forecast for the current harvest of corn, potatoes and pasture grasses, for oats, rice, tobacco, grain sorghums and buckwheat. At the same time, they cut down their estimates of the year's yield in wheat, barley, flaxseed, apples and sweet potatoes.

Although drought and other unfavorable conditions cut the nation's harvest to "modest size" this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said "shrinkage in supplies," occurring "when consumption is on the upgrade," has caused prices "to pick up enough so that producers as a group appear to be gainers, financially, from the shortened harvests."

This year's predicted cash income of $7,800,000,000 compares with $7,000,000,000 last year, a 1932 low of $4,300,000,000 and an average cash income above $10,000,000,000 for the period from 1925-29.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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COUPLE will rent beautiful room, bath, modern kitchen, in quiet penthouse (midtown). Room 1961, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 976 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (118th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N Y C. Un 4-5343.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-8800.

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3622

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FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New slumcover bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 230 East 60th, N.Y.C.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 7th Av., N.Y.C. PE. 6-2370.

Small World Price Rise Seen Ending Roumania's Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Roumania affords a concrete example of a country where a quite small rise in world prices—such as is aimed at by recent currency devaluation in Europe's gold bloc states—would convert trade depression into prosperity.

This point is brought out in a report on economic and commercial conditions in Roumania just issued by the British Government's Department of Overseas Trade. The writer of this report is Mr. Alexander Adams, Commercial Counsellor to the British Legation in Bucharest.

"An increase in the price of wheat or of petrol products of from £2 to £3 per ton," this report says, "would automatically achieve a clean slate for Roumania so far as regards her international obligations."

The present position in Roumania, M. Adams goes on to say, is that although she has met her obligations in those countries where balances have accrued in her favor, other countries such as the United Kingdom have a body of unsatisfied creditors whose sole resource lies in the possibilities of the increase of Roumanian exports. Mr. Adams goes on to point out that the trouble is the high level of Roumanian costs of production.

"The rise of a few pounds sterling per ton in the price of petroleum products in western Europe, a decent harvest for Roumania itself and a possible moderate increase in the world prices of cereals in 1936," he adds, "would see the disappearance of the whole phantom of Roumanian indebtedness. In such possibilities lies perhaps the best hope of Roumania's emergence as a debt-free nation."

British Malaya Pineapple Pack Largest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The British Malaya pineapple pack for the current year is the largest on record, a Commerce Department report from Singapore indicates. By the end of June, the report states 1,500,000 cases of this season's pack of pineapples had been shipped. Local producers believe that another million cases will be packed during the short crop which is harvested in the last quarter of the year. Approximately 90 per cent of Malayan canned pineapples are marketed in the United Kingdom, it is pointed out.

The quality of the pineapples packed in British Mayala this season has not been up to standard, according to the report, the chief reason for this being that there has been keen competition among the factories for the fruit. More factories have been operating this year than at any previous time.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Stadium 8819.

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OLD Mahogany Bed, box springs, hair mattress, exceptional bargain. Clymer, 1467 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y. Phone Bronxville 03847.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Three mornings available in practitioner's office; quiet, light, attractive. 350 Madison Ave., Suite 2302, call afternoons Va 2-9198.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

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BOSTON—H. M. ANDERSON Piano Tuning, Repairing 18 years' experience COM. 6780

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED — Standard grand pianos; state make, size, number, price; radius 300 miles N. Y. ERNEST DAVIS, 331 West 87th St.

PRINTING

$1.00 SPECIALS: Stationery and printing, for social and business use. Twenty assorted Genuine Steel Engraved Christmas Folders printed with your name. Samples FREE. RENNER-S, 30 Church, New York, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont St.—Large front room near bath for 1 or 2, many home comforts, excellent food; reasonable; transients accommodated. Adams 2089.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Warm, attractive rooms, running water, near by garage. Tel. Com. 9162. MISS SLACK.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator Service; comfortable, newly furnished and newly decorated large room, closet, running hot water.

N. Y. C. (178th), 1356 St. Nicholas—Large, comfortable room; only guest; refinement; elevator; $5. COLY. WA. 7-0309.

N. Y. C., 565 W. 139th St.—Two rooms, cheerful, comfortable, priv. home; rent singly or together; reasonable. Ed. 4-9431 evenings.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Mother and son offer double and single room in home of refinement, 2 showers, garage. Tel. Pelham 3628, 648 Timpson St.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4048.

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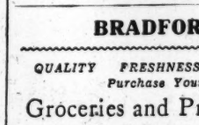
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Lines About Leaders—39

By a Staff Artist

Gilbert Stuart
(1755-1828)

GILBERT STUART is known as the painter of Presidents.
He ranked highest among the earlier American portraitists.
The artist enjoyed a happy boyhood in Newport, Rhode Island.
He studied grammar with his mother, Latin with a clergyman.
But drawing appealed to him, and he began it very young.
A stranger happened to see one of his remarkable sketches.
"Come to my office, we will talk together," he said to Gilbert.
That day was a red-letter day for the boy, one he never forgot:
In the man's office lay paints and brushes all ready for him.
And at 13 he was commissioned to paint large-size portraits.

TWO years later a famous Scotch artist appeared in Newport.
When he departed for South Carolina, Gilbert followed him.
Then the day came when the youth found himself in Scotland.
His friend had established him in the University of Glasgow.
But the friend passed on, and Gilbert possessed no resources.
He worked his way back to America and reached home in rags.
This experience opened his eyes to his own deficiencies.
Trusting an inborn talent, he had never really studied.
Now he immediately hired a model, a strong-muscled blacksmith.
And he toiled wholeheartedly within his sunny little room.

AT 20, he felt ready for further instruction in London.
So in London he was again tramping the streets to find a job.
In the meantime the artist had painted a portrait of himself.
West, the famous West, the King's painter, chanced to see it.
The work showed promise, and he took Stuart into his studio.
One day a portrait of His Majesty was ordered for India.
Busy on something important, the master said to the pupil:
"Gilbert, let's see the picture of the King you made recently."
And the portrait of the King painted by Stuart was accepted.

AFTER four years, the American opened a studio in London.
On one crisp winter day his first sitter came in.
Let us go skating, said Stuart, studying the man before him.
They went, and on their return the artist worked rapidly.
The picture proved a triumph, Gilbert Stuart proved a master.
He proceeded so quickly that he managed six sittings a day.
He made portraits of George III, Louis XVI, Reynolds, Kemble.

WHEN he returned home it was to fulfill a cherished plan.
It had long been his desire to paint George Washington.
The first sitting resulted in a portrait now in New York City.
The second sitting gave a full-length portrait now in London.
The third gave the "Athenaeum" head now in the Boston Museum.
Stuart had promised to deliver this last one when completed.
He was so pleased with it that he left the costume unfinished.
This provided the opportunity for him to copy it over 50 times.
Today, every art collection of note has a Stuart Washington.
But the famous Athenaeum canvas remained incomplete.
In fact, the artist never cared to spend time over costumes.
I copy God's work, he said, *and leave the clothes to tailors.*
In 1805, he set up his easel in Boston, where he lived 20 years.
He stood as a most eminent head painter for half a century.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Fierro
Copr. 1936 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Worth Knowing

Enough good timber is destroyed annually in the U. S. A. to build a row of five-room frame houses spaced 100 feet apart on both sides of a highway extending from Chicago to New York.

The destruction of the trees is by no means the worst feature. When fires recur periodically on the same land even the soil humus disappears and every chance for natural reproduction is thwarted.

—Forest & Outdoors

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AGAIN we have a bit of humor in cryptic form. This is shared by a Melrose, Mass., reader, and, as usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. Single letters and short words make it easy.

C *ADFFGEHD FGJI JGLJPHL

CMNPHODFPF C LPQ QCZ OG

FRCNP QDORGEO C AES, TEO

ZGE JCL'O MG ORCO!

2. Letter Changing

A READER in Willoughby, Ohio, says, "If one does not already know how, MAIDS can become LADIES by a very easy process, as follows: Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, change MAID to LADY in 7 moves —or fewer."

3. A Bit of Figuring

THIS bit of figuring is shared by a Fargo, N. D., reader: "A foot and a half of pipe weighs a pound and a quarter. How much will 111¼ pounds cost at 12 cents a foot?"

4. Letter Juggling

ACCORDING to the Greenlawn, L. I., reader who shares this puzzle, two 7-letter words can be formed from the letters in the two words:

TEAR NET

5. Rebus

A NEW YORK CITY reader shares today's rebus, which calls for a 7-letter word. It should not be too difficult for any Monitor readers.

M
I-R

(Answers Among Advertisements)

What They Say

Judging a Country

"It seems to me that you can judge nowadays, broadly speaking, the degree of civilization to which any country has attained by two simple steps: the structure of the social organization, and the degree of personal freedom enjoyed by all classes in the community." — *Winston Churchill.*

Putting First Things First

"British education would be stronger for being based upon firm and sound religious teaching, which was the true builder of national character."—*Lord Halifax.*

Maps

"Maps are dangerous things unless children learn how to look through them and not at them." — *James Fairgrieve.*

Children's Corner

Pop and the Mouse

THE rain fell against the nursery windows and ran down in tiny streams. The baby was asleep and Pop, his rubber doll, longed for someone to play with. He stood staring straight ahead of him at the wall. He had stood there for a long time, for a whole hour, in fact, when he heard a wee voice beside him say, "Hello."

Pop turned and saw a mouse with bright, twinkling eyes. "It's a dull day," Mouse went on. "Perhaps you're lonely."

"I am," Pop answered. "But where did you come from?"

"From Mouseland," Mouse answered. "Would you like to see the place?"

Pop nodded and Mouse, stretching forth a tiny paw, caught Pop's rubber hand. "Come," he said. "Follow me."

They ran across the nursery floor to the wall at which Pop had been staring and there in the baseboard was a round hole. Through the hole Mouse jumped and Pop after him. For a second it seemed dark and then at a turn all light again. Pop blinked his eyes. What a sight lay before him. A tiny village with cottages, fences, shops and towers.

"This is Mouseland," Mouse said proudly. "Come and walk through it with me."

Pop, struck with the wonder of it, cried, "But how did it get here?"

"We mice made it," Mouse answered, "out of odds and ends from rag bags and ash cans." He waved a paw airily. "The cottages were built of bits of wood left by the carpenter, so were the fences and the furniture."

"But the gardens!" Pop cried. "The flowers growing in the front yards!"

Mouse chuckled. "Most of them came from Mrs. Humperdick's old hats," he said. "She threw them in the rag bag and we mice got them out and stuck the flowers (they're velvet, you know) in our front yards."

"Remarkable," Pop said, "and I suppose you used the straw hats too."

"Oh, yes," Mouse answered, "we made straw chairs and tables out of the hats, a nice garden set. Come, I want you to see the house where I live."

Pop followed him and they entered a small door which was painted green. Mrs. Mouse, who had seen them coming, opened it wide. "My friend, Mr. Pop," Mouse explained to her, and she offered a shy paw.

Her living room was very pretty. Pop felt he must say so and so he did. She thanked him with a curtsey and showed him her velvet sofa made of Mrs. Humperdick's last year's evening dress and her window curtains which had been the lace on Mrs. Humperdick's tea gown and her rug which was a corner of Mr. Humperdick's carriage robe, which he had thrown away when he bought his first automobile.

"Do tell me," Pop said, sitting down on the velvet sofa. "What made you think of building Mouseland and living in houses like this?"

"I knew you'd ask that," Mrs. Mouse said. "Every visitor does. And I'll tell you. Now it seems that weeks and weeks ago when my great, great, great, great grandfather was young he was playing in the attic of the Humperdick house and he saw in a corner a beautiful doll house. It had a red roof, a green door and tiny windows with lace curtains.

"Oh," Pop cried, "and so he straightaway moved in."

"Exactly," Mrs. Mouse squeaked, "and he liked it so well that he thought every mouse family should have a house and so . . ." she

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mouse Jumped Through the Hole

clasped her hands over her apron and blinked her bright eyes, "and so Mouseland was built!"

Pop smiled. "Bravo!" he shouted and blowing out his rubber cheeks cried,

You must be proud
Of that bright mouse
Who made good use
Of an old doll house.

Impregnable Government Storehouse

Work is practically completed on the fortress-like steel and cement vault at Fort Knox, Kentucky, which will hold three fifths of the $10,000,000,000 stock of gold of the United States.

In Lighter Vein

Turn About!

"Steak and spuds," rasped out the famished customer.

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, beaming, "and will there be anything else? How about lamb chops and peas?"

"No, I want steak."

"How about some nice beef and Yorkshire?"

"No; steak," said the customer, becoming slightly red about the face.

"Crab salad, or perhaps you prefer our pork pie?" smiled the other.

"I ordered steak—" began the customer.

Just then the manager intervened.

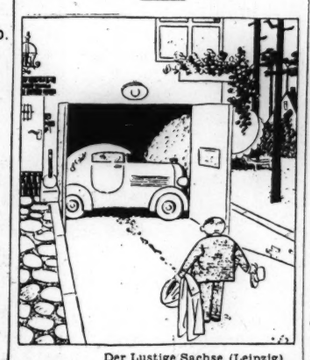
"What do you mean by all this nonsense, waiter?" he asked. "I distinctly heard this gentleman say steak."

"That's all right, sir," replied the waiter. "I'm just making him feel at home. He's the barber at the end of my street."—*Everybody's.*

Similar Things

The guide was showing a party of American tourists over a noted church in London. When they reached the belfry the guide said:

"This 'ere bell is a bit unusual, it is. We only ring it on the occasion of a visit from the Lord Bishop, or when we 'ave a fire, a flood, or some such calamity."



Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig)

"Well, that's the last time SHE puts the car away!"

The Old Mugs

"What's become of all those old mugs you used to see in the barber shops?"

"Oh, most of them are shaving themselves now, I guess."

Overheard on the Court

"Is he much of a tennis player?"

"Well, he admits he is singularly bad in doubles, and everyone else says he is doubly bad in singles."

Consolation

She: "I overheard Mrs. Wymph say that since we've struck it rich I spend half my time in beauty parlors!"

Him: "Don't pay any attention to that woman, my dear! If the situation were reversed she might do the same thing."

Noted Figure

"Now there's a general for you. One day you read about him in Mexico, the next in Cuba and a day later you hear he's in Europe."

"To which general do you refer?"

"General Chaos."—*Wall St. Journal.*

At Least

Small Boy (to gentleman in street): "Please, is this the second turning on the right?"—*Calendar.*

Experiments

"I don't know what to do about my wife's cooking."

"Cheer up, friend; the first hundred biscuits are the hardest."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hidden Cities

I KNOW a fascinating game which makes one think! It can be played any time, anywhere, and with two or more persons. We call it Hidden Cities, although countries, rivers, mountains, animals or other objects may be chosen to hide, if desired.

Try composing a sentence in which the name of a city is hidden, the letters running along in perfect sequence, spelling the city, but hidden in other words. Capital letters and punctuation marks are not taken into consideration. Here is a simple one, because the initials and peculiar wording almost give it away: "Take a letter re H. A. Utensil Company, Harry Anderson, President." The city of Terre Haute may be found in the above.

After you have played the game once or twice, it will be easy to hide the cities naturally and casually, such as: "To be really chic, a gown must enhance the wearer's charms." Here we have Chicago. Always bear in mind that the letters of the city must be kept in order, even though they are split up to be used as a part of another word. No slang or incorrect spelling is allowed in the sentences.—Elaine F., Toms River, N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Community Spirit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lerna, Ill.

NEAR here, in a community called Goose Nest, is Shiloh church. It has become rather famous for it is in this adjoining churchyard that Lincoln's father and stepmother have a monument erected to their memory.

The community is a farming one and the members of the church when they felt the need for a new church decided to do most of the work themselves. A very attractive church has been built and loving provision has been made for the visitors who pay their respects to Lincoln's memory.

In the basement is a stove where a party may build a fire, and tables are provided if visitors desire to eat there. A book is provided where guests may register, and names appear from many states in the union.

If at all possible, someone from the neighborhood goes to the church if visitors are there, to answer any questions that may be asked about the Memorial or about Lincoln's life in that community. Sunday afternoon always finds someone who has taken his or her time to see that the visitors are cared for.

Quotation For Today

LOVE finds the need
it fills.
—GEORGE ELIOT

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Roughly, our population is divided three ways—the literate, the illiterate and those who write campaign parodies to familiar tunes.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: The average fellow is a man who knows some people want to fly the Atlantic but can't understand just why.

Detroit News: Tradition dies hard in the blighted drought areas. The Nebraska football eleven will continue to be known this fall as Cornhuskers.

American Lumberman: A politician is a fellow who coaxes you to vote for him and then sends you a bill for doing it.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wooden Novelties

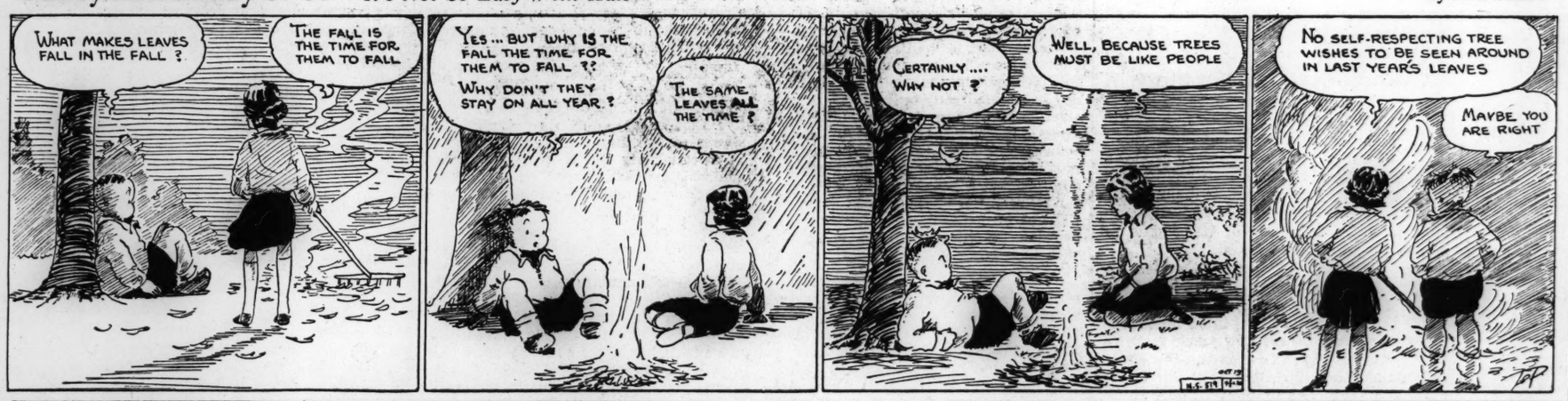
A MAN accustomed and skilled in woodworking was out of employment, and to while away the time made amusing and attractive bread and cold-meat boards. He chose good, grained hardwoods and with a small circular saw—a scroll saw (the kind used to cut out jigsaw puzzles)—cut out boards in the shape of animals.

The pig boards were the most amusing ones and sold more readily. After finishing them nicely, he painted in the simple details—eyes, nose, ears, feet, and tail—and finished the board with a coat of white shellac. These boards were practical for use in the kitchen when cutting cold meats, bread, cake, and cheeses. One hostess used her "pig" board as a tray when serving sandwiches.

These cunningly conceived boards made a tidy income for the man. He sold them first to friends and neighbors and later to gift shops, department stores, hardware stores, etc.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Not So Easy With Hats*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT MAKES LEAVES FALL IN THE FALL ?
THE FALL IS THE TIME FOR THEM TO FALL
YES ... BUT WHY IS THE FALL THE TIME FOR THEM TO FALL ??
WHY DON'T THEY STAY ON ALL YEAR ?
THE SAME LEAVES ALL THE TIME ?
CERTAINLY .... WHY NOT ?
WELL, BECAUSE TREES MUST BE LIKE PEOPLE
NO SELF-RESPECTING TREE WISHES TO BE SEEN AROUND IN LAST YEAR'S LEAVES
MAYBE YOU ARE RIGHT

The Adventures of Waddles—*Music and Food*

By THE HAGERS

ON QUARTETTE NIGHTS, WE HAVE OUR SAY ABOUT THE MUSIC WE WILL PLAY.
JACK LIKES BEETHOVEN. "FOR MY PART," SAYS TED, "I'D RATHER PLAY MOZART."
"I LIKE MORE MODERN WORKS," SAYS JOE. "DEBUSSY'S MUSIC STIRS ME SO."
UPON ONE SUBJECT WE'RE AGREED: THE MERITS OF OUR MIDNIGHT FEED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Yearly Models in Government

WHEN automobile manufacturers agreed to bring out their new models in the fall, they could hardly have known they were setting the fashion for introduction of farm relief plans too. But the location of election day on the calendar seems to have had something to do with that, and now the competitive quest for lavish and laudatory adjectives is just as avid between political salesmen of rival farm benefit plans as between advertising writers for the Silent Super-Six and the Speed Sensation of '37.

In fact, the rival talking points seem to fall somewhat along those lines. Governor Landon, sponsor of a model recommended for comfort and surplus power, chides President Roosevelt because his AAA farm management factory redesigns and changes the lines of its machine every year. Mr. Roosevelt accepts the gage in the battle of similes and points to the progress made in automobile manufacture during twenty years of annual splurges about "newer and finer" cars.

The figures of speech are interesting as indicating a broad divergence between the Landon and the Roosevelt attitudes which runs through many issues besides the farm question—in fact, through most of the issues of the campaign. The President's temperament is that which welcomes change, finds zest in confronting the unknown, makes bold dreams of future advancement and ventures all kinds of improvisation for attaining them. The disposition of Governor Landon and those who go with him is to stick to time-tried sureties as they see them, follow all the rules, take new steps only when forced to do so and then build inch by inch from the foundation of the old.

Neither of the candidates can be utterly extreme in his mood, of course. Governor Landon's own farm plan of a tariff equivalent may not be an annual model, but it is at least a radical departure from anything in farm engineering that his party would have countenanced eight or even four years ago. And Mr. Roosevelt—for all his ebulliency—ventures not to "remove the ancient landmark" which the Supreme Court has set as a limit to federal crop control.

Yet the candidates typify and appeal to two great modes of thought among the population. On the left fringe are the "nuts" and on the right the "fossils," to use their derogations for each other.

Fortunately a large central portion of the people are neither wedded irrevocably to the old simply because it is old, nor infatuated instantly with the new simply because it is new. They can hold to fundamentals while varying the incidentals. They know that change is not always or necessarily progress. And they probably would admit that the height of utopianism is to look for a world that can be satisfied without growth.

But to which side of center do the majority now lean? The candidates offer them a definite choice. Is the United States ready for further rapid change and experimentation? Or does it prefer slower, more jogging but perhaps surer pace? Or can it with one nominee or the other achieve the golden mean?

The British Attitude Today

A STATESMAN making a speech at the Assembly of the League of Nations is the spokesman of the Government which for the moment holds power in his own country. But he may be more. It is worth asking to what extent Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, in unfolding his proposals for the strengthening of the League of Nations at Geneva, was stating the characteristic British point of view as well as the policy of his Government.

Some of his observations might have come quite as naturally from the representatives of other countries. Many other delegates might have suggested that in view of the difficulty of getting anything done when obligations are vague, each power should define its obligations in advance under regional commitments. In like manner the alteration of Article XI to secure early intervention in cases of dispute is a proposal which any friend of the League might be expected to urge.

But perhaps the real importance of his speech lay in its giving a statement of the outlook of much of the British nation in regard to international matters. First and foremost comes the declaration of a determination to be steadfast to democracy. But that might have tended merely to align Britain with democracies against dictatorships. Therefore Mr. Eden balanced the doctrine of liberty with the doctrine of toleration. In foreign policy there should be no discrimination as between countries with different theories of government. The nations must not be divided into two camps.

Again, when he came to the question of removing grievances before they come to a head, of revising treaties, he was explaining a conception which has governed British constitutional practice for centuries. The British constitution is unwritten—it is being constantly modified. The law itself is being continually reinterpreted by judges in the light of new cases. Flexibility, steadfastness to commonsense rather than strict logic, avoidance of excessive red-tape—these the Briton hopes to see in international as well as domestic affairs.

Needless to say, Mr. Eden was also expressing the Briton's predilection for free trade when he spoke of steps to release trade between countries and to promote economic recovery. And undoubtedly also he had British public opinion behind him when he affirmed at one and the same time the supreme importance of disarmament and the impossibility of allowing disarmament henceforth to be unilateral or unequal. Meanwhile, Mr. Eden gave a firm warning that Britain would persist in her rearmament program until the nations reached an agreement for limitation.

The statement of a case before the Assembly of the League is potent when those who hear it have the conviction that it expresses a settled policy. Mr. Eden succeeded in describing a British mental attitude as well as the Government's policy.

Relief

ADMINISTRATION of unemployment relief, about which Governor Landon talked at Cleveland, is indeed "a local question."

Not entirely, perhaps, in the way the Republican candidate meant, certainly not in the way that would have been meant five years ago. All parties have come to recognize that relief is a national responsibility so long as mass unemployment exists. There is probably a widespread agreement with Mr. Landon's tenet that a greater sense of local responsibility and vigilance would be aroused if administration of relief were returned to the states and through them to municipalities. At least there are strong reasons for believing that this would be the case.

It should not be supposed, however, that putting relief entirely in local hands throughout the nation is going to be a panacea for the political evils which infest it and which were a principal burden of Mr. Landon's attack. The fact to be borne in mind is that practically all the political rottenness that has smirched the record of FERA and WPA has been not any political interference or pressure from the national organization but has been the outcropping of latent and long-continued corruption and intimidation by local political machines. There is no use supposing that crooked state or local machines of either party are going to lie down simply because the disbursement of relief money is thrust into their hands.

By and large, the various sections and communities of the United States have received either clean, constructive handling of relief or its opposite, according to the character of the state and local administrators which local officials and Democratic advisers have caused to be appointed. Even so-called nonpartisan state boards will be subject to all the usual political pulls unless the state officers who appoint them are of high caliber.

The proposal for return of relief administration to local authorities does have one tremendously important merit. It would reduce materially the tendency to extravagance and waste. This for two reasons—first, it would be less easy to look to Washington as if to an unlimited supply of money, and second, the administrators would feel more directly the criticism of their own neighbors for any profligacy.

These same influences ought to make for a diminution also of political abuse. What follows will depend on local vigilance and awareness. Relief administration is going to call for the intelligent attention of citizens. It is going to have to be handled more liberally, more capably, more impartially and with more sense of civic responsibility than has characterized local poor relief in the past. It is a subject for public education in local government. For that reason, too, it will be well to recognize it as "a local question."

Democracy Slow but Sure

MR. VICTOR A. CAZALET, a rising member of the British Parliament who has lately returned to England from visits to Russia and Germany, has since issued a rousing call to democratic states not to be left behind by totalitarian ones in zeal on behalf of the ideals of liberty for which they stand.

The "lesson which Europe teaches today," Mr. Cazalet says, "is that if we are to defend democratic principles in fact as well as in theory, public opinion must recognize the need for a more active faith in our ideals, involving a far greater effort in national self-sacrifice and self-discipline than is at the moment apparent."

This call is necessary. "If you establish a democracy," Disraeli said, "you must in due time reap the fruits of democracy. You will have great impatience of the public burdens combined in due season with great impatience of the public expenditure." To that which Disraeli foresaw has now to be added hesitation in counsel, making democratic initiative comparatively slow.

Mr. Cazalet asks the British people the question, "Can a democratic country like our own stand up against such national preparedness and discipline" as that which he has found that Germany and Russia display? The answer in the long run is "yes," because democracy, although slow in beginning and exposed on that account to sacrifices of terrific magnitude, provides for peaceful change and self-renewal long after autocracy has shot its bolt.

By Force and Violence

Book News of the Day

"THOSE who today shriek that Lenin and Stalin are the very devil regard Sam Adams as a holy patriot," says John C. Miller in SAM ADAMS: PIONEER IN PROPAGANDA (Boston: Little Brown. $4). That is true; and it is amusing and possibly instructive to look back at the making of the American Revolution. Samuel Adams wanted to overthrow the established government by force and violence; and he and a few others did so. He and his fellow agitators were as popular with the Best People of eighteenth-century Boston as Earl Browder is with the Union League Club. But Sam Adams succeeded. The Tories of his time didn't like him any better for that, but in history success makes all the difference.

A book about Samuel Adams is timely, because he has not had even yet his share of credit for fomenting the Revolution. Other names are better known: Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Revere. But Sam Adams was the stage manager, the plotter and, as Mr. Miller's title emphasizes, the propagandist of revolution. Other patriots were loyal to the Crown and the Empire. Sam Adams wanted independence probably ten years before they thought of it.

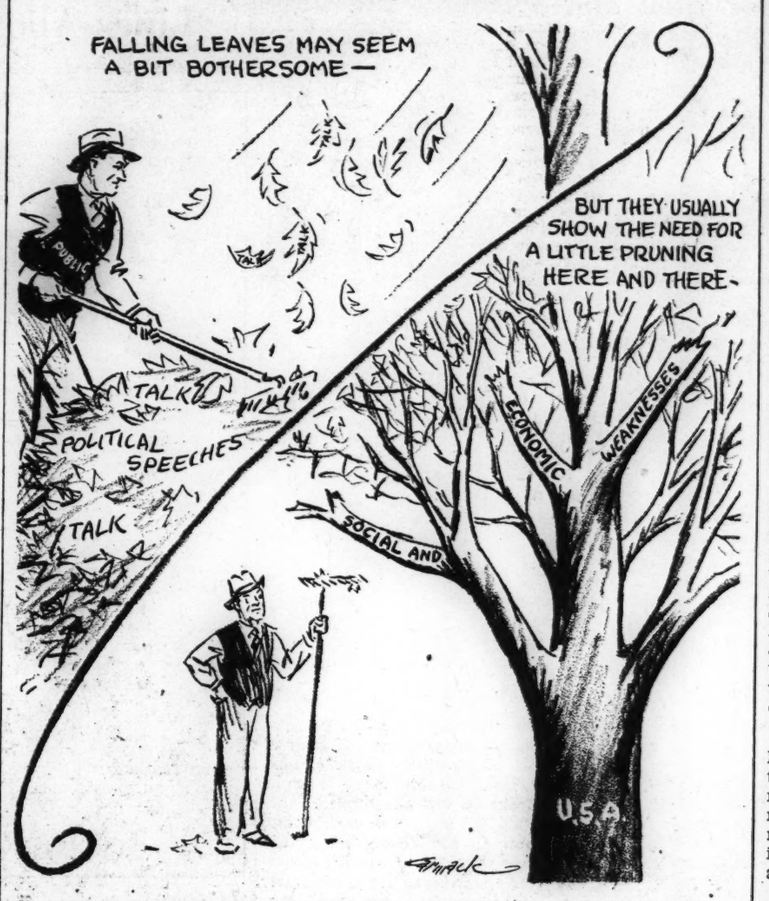
He worked for it. He stirred up discontent and strife. He hectored the King's representatives. He wrote inflammatory articles. He made the most of every ill-advised move of the Parliament and the Government. He locked the door of a hall in Salem against a messenger bringing an order of prorogation from the Governor, until the General Assembly had appointed delegates to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. He wanted a revolution and he got it.

All this and more Mr. Miller makes clear, with the careful documentation that becomes a Junior Fellow of Harvard College. It is a pity that Mr. Miller's ability as a writer does not equal his capacity for research; or that his publisher could not have given him more editorial assistance. When you read on Page 6 of "Tillotson, whom Whitefield declared 'knew less of Christianity than Mahomet,'" you feel that there may have been a typographical error. But when you read on and find many sentences such as "Massachusetts was one of the unlikeliest spots in which a royal governor would find rest and quiet," or "None were as adept as Sam at greasing the ways on which royal governors were skidded out of the province," you reluctantly conclude that the author is guilty.

Worse, his organization of his material is poor, and he is often repetitious and vague. It is unfortunate that such flaws mar what might have been a contribution to history.

L. A. S.

Autumnal Days Are Here



Portrait of a Girl

AS THE road became rough and rutty and the country more picturesque and as I noted the increasing rarity of billboards and roadside stands, the suspicion that I had taken the wrong turning grew into certainty; but I was hungry and tired and, rather than turn back, decided to go on and stop somewhere for the night, enjoy perhaps a mild adventure. A home-made sign bearing the neatly printed words, "Cabin Rooms," appealed to me by its candor. The house, though of logs, was ample, substantial, cheerful. I turned in between the two whitewashed posts and was welcomed by two dogs, a wide-eyed little girl and a barefoot boy.

Presently I had been fed, had had a pleasant chat with a gracious host and hostess and was shown to my room, "Jane's room," they had told me, Jane being their second daughter, now attending a school forty miles distant and next year to enter college. I explained that I was even now on my way to visit a daughter in college and we straightway found that we had much in common.

They bade me good night and left me with a "coal-oil lamp," by the light of which I studied my room. The walls and ceiling were papered—by Jane herself, I suspected. There was an "antique" bed, modern only in its comfort, a couple of shuck-bottomed chairs, some hooked rugs and upon the walls two or three pictures—less beautiful than the rugs. On a little table beside the bed lay three or four books: "One Hundred Best Poems," a school copy of "Silas Marner," a paper-bound "Vision of Sir Launfal" and a "Memory Book."

The latter I picked up, the other volumes being more or less familiar. It had not the confidential quality of a diary. It was part of the general pattern my hostess had alluded to as "Jane's things" when showing me to my room—and the Memory Book was something she had casually remarked her daughter liked to share.

Catalogue cuts of a school library and chapel and "the building where I took Home Ec" were followed by campus snapshots of student groups. Some of these students had apparently given Jane a birthday party, for here was her place card and a diagram of the birthday cake, showing how it had been cut. Bills, all duly stamped "Paid," programs of this and that, an excuse from chapel, the menu of a progressive dinner, souvenirs of a Valentine party, at which some oracle had delivered a "fortune," beginning auspiciously, "You are a good mixer and will form many lasting friendships." Two pages (which I conscientiously skipped) headed, "Some of my best loved letters." (They were in the original envelopes.) Another dinner menu, at which some of the girls would seem to have entertained a celebrity and, beside it, the words, "I was 'father' and had to serve the food and ask the blessing at the table." A program of "The Messiah": "The great event of my life to hear this music."

I turned back to the first item of all: "My Creed and Purpose," with a date and Jane's name in full signed to it. "I believe. . . . I shall strive. . . ." Brave, purposeful words, the peaceful battle cry of a young, advancing life.

Archaeologists, I am told, from a square yard of pavement, some broken pieces of pottery, a few bits of jewelry and a coin or two, have reconstructed the life of a whole city. My "find" was larger and my problem simpler but, as I closed the book, I felt as if I knew a good deal about the sort of girl Jane was.

F. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Alert American Voters

By Frank L. Perrin

ALMOST without exception all states and municipalities in which figures are available report substantial increases in the number of voters registering and thus qualifying themselves for participation in the elections to be held three weeks hence. No more encouraging or hopeful sign can be given than this indication of interest in the outcome of this referendum. Gone, apparently, is the lethargy which in recent years has silenced the voice of millions of Americans willing to yield to those unknown to them, those whom they would not ordinarily trust, the privilege and power to determine for them, as well as themselves, the policies of government in which the welfare of all is concerned.

Every person in the United States, man and woman alike, who toils gainfully and is self-supporting and self-reliant, is today bearing, directly or indirectly, a considerably increased burden imposed by direct taxation. In many of the states, counties and cities this increase in taxes has been authorized by legislators and administrators elected by minority vote. Those who have failed to exercise the right of franchise have submitted to the decision which others have made, not with their consent, but through default.

All of us are quick to protest against what we readily agree are official abuses and the usurpation of powers not popularly delegated. But we have not yet, happily, been called upon to submit to dictatorial rule or imposed policies prescribed by force. Those in positions of authority and power in the United States and in all its political divisions are the duly elected and appointed servants of a sovereign people. Whatever our grievances, real or imagined, this must be admitted. No power or authority has been usurped, whether in Washington or in Boston, or elsewhere. The warrant upon which those in office act has, in every instance, been written and at least nominally subscribed to by the people.

Today there are reassuring and gratifying indications that millions of individuals have awakened to the realization that their own welfare, as well as that of the nation, is at stake. Because of the imposition of administrative policies, economic and political, which have placed an increasingly heavy burden upon the people in the form of direct and hidden taxes, those most vitally affected have decided that this year, at least, they will register their own choice at the polls.

It is in the honest use, or in the selfish or dishonest abuse, of delegated power that the fitness of administrative officials elected by the people is rightly judged. The faith of the American people is not always implicitly reposed in state and national legislators. Theoretically, at least, the laws already written and tested are deemed sufficient. It is seldom expected that state and national legislative bodies will depart from the paths found safe or from policies regarded as sound. But sometimes venturesome or over zealous legislators do depart from the prescribed course. They plead in extenuation the belief that the old order has failed to satisfy those impatient for a change.

It is at such times that dependence should safely be placed upon the executive. Clothed with the power of veto, he stands as guardian and mentor, zealous in safeguarding the people as a whole against the experimental folly of those momentarily in possession of the machinery of legislation.

But many times in recent years the confidence reposed in the mentor or umpire has not been respected. The clamor has been too great to withstand. Selfish interest, the pressure of blocs, either capitalistic or industrial, or some unacknowledged ambition, have guided the pen which has made effective some un-American decrees.

Even the political doctors and expert statisticians are unable to agree in forecasting the result of the elections to be held on Nov. 3. The decision will not, it is now apparent, be made by a minority vote. The power to dictate that decision rests, it may be, with those recently enrolled electors who took no part in the referendum of 1932, or the ratifying election of 1934.

For reasons unexpressed but none the less actuating, several million men and women more than in previous years have indicated their determination to express their choice in their own way—which, happily, is the American way. With this full and free response to the call of duty and service, the result, whatever it may be, will be expressive of that democracy which we all idealize, but which we too often permit to be traduced and carelessly misused by those who yield, as well as by those who abuse, delegated power and authority.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Racketeering in Unions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The comments by Mr. Frank L. Perrin in his recent article called "Diverging Political Paths" contain certain revelations, point out certain long-condoned criminal activities of labor racketeers, and hint at others which have never been fully exposed to the public.

There are two sides to this entire question. During the last few years the publicity has all been in the direction of condemning the employers. There is no doubt that the attitude of some employers is wrong, but employers as a class are not as black as they have been painted. If the racketeering which Mr. Perrin alludes to as existing in Minneapolis is really a sample or type of what is going on throughout the entire country, then newspapers could render the reading public a great service by exposing such racketeering, or dishonest and criminal labor union activities.

The one big point always to remember, in this free country of ours, is that whereas any employee has the right to join any union he may choose, likewise any other employee has an equal right to refrain from joining, and he should be protected in this right against intimidation, coercion, criminal violence and also against false legislation. This privilege belongs to the essence of freedom.

Cincinnati, Ohio — WALTER H WUERDEMAN

The Wide Horizon

Where Can a Japanese Go?

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

WITH a population increasing at the rate of a million a year and with the greater part of the Japanese Empire, notably the Main Island, Honshu, and its southern neighbors, Kyushu and Shikoku, crowded to the saturation point, so far as the country districts are concerned, it is natural that Japanese statesmen and economists occasionally glance about the world horizon to see where their surplus people might go. What are the chances for resettlement in Japan and for immigration beyond its borders?

Within the limits of the Japanese islands there are two regions which can accommodate more settlers, where assisted and unassisted migration is constantly going on. These are Hokkaido, which is separated from Honshu by the narrow Strait of Tsugaru, and South Sakhalin, which lies to the north of Hokkaido. Sakhalin, or Karafuto, as the Japanese call it, belonged to Russia until the Russo-Japanese War of 1905-1906, when the southern half of the island was ceded to Japan.

In some respects Hokkaido and Sakhalin are easier regions for colonization than Manchoukuo and Brazil. There are no bandits roving about to attack the new settlers; there is no foreign government watching the inflow of Japanese immigrants with suspicion and ready to apply restrictive measures.

But, as I learned during a recent journey in Hokkaido and South Sakhalin, the absorption capacity of these regions is definitely limited. It has taken Hokkaido sixty years to reach its present population of approximately 3,000,000. A twenty-year plan for the development of Hokkaido (the Japanese are as keen as the Russians for five, ten, fifteen and twenty year plans for all kinds of activities) calls for the doubling of this figure by 1956. This would take care of less than 15 per cent of the prospective increase in Japan's population, since the rate of growth is cumulative and is likely over two decades to exceed 1,000,000 a year.

But experienced residents of Hokkaido are doubtful whether even this twenty-year population plan will be realized.

If Hokkaido can scarcely be expected to absorb 3,000,000 new inhabitants in two decades, the prospects in Karafuto are still less promising. The Japanese part of this island now reckons about 336,000 inhabitants. There is scarcely room for more than 200,000 new settlers, a mere drop in the stream of population increase.

Manchoukuo, five years after its occupation, has yet to prove its capacity to attract any large Japanese agricultural migration. In the first place, the northern part of the country, where there is the largest amount of free land, is severely cold in winter and unadapted to rice cultivation. There are the further considerations that Manchoukuo is far from pacified, so that Japanese settlers are exposed to the danger of raids by guerrilla bands, and the Manchurian peasant can definitely underlive the Japanese colonist.

The only other country to which Japanese have been going in any considerable numbers in recent years is Brazil. Most of the emigrants to Brazil come from the southernmost of Japan's four largest islands, Kyushu, and are transported by the O. S. K. line from Kobe to Santos. Emigration has been organized with typical Japanese thoroughness. There is a hostel in Kobe, with accommodations for 1300 persons, where prospective emigrants are disinfected, put through a physical examination and given elementary instruction in Brazilian farming conditions and in Portuguese. Every emigrant receives a governmental subsidy of from a hundred to two hundred yen, depending on the size of his family. It is estimated that about 128,000 Japanese have now settled in Brazil, the record migration for any single year being 12,000.

But an influx of Japanese settlers, like an influx of Japanese goods, is apt to provoke measures of limitation. The Japanese press has been filled with complaints about restrictive policies of the Brazilian Government; and it seems probable that the number of Japanese who will be able to emigrate to the South American republic in the future is relatively small.

So a survey of all the points of the compass, from the standpoint of emigration possibilities, offers very faint encouragement. Some Japanese can doubtless be shifted with advantage from congested areas to the still vacant uncleared lands of Hokkaido and Sakhalin. It may prove feasible over a term of years to carry out a double shift of population, transferring Koreans to Manchoukuo, where they are better adapted to the climate, and settling Japanese in Korea. But in the main, emigration can only be a minor subsidiary form of relief for Japan's population problem. Most of the half million Japanese who come of working age every year (assuming that the women are provided for, as the great majority in Japan are, by marriage) must rather be absorbed in industry, commerce and transportation and in miscellaneous services. A strengthening of the internal market and especially an improvement in the very low purchasing power of the great majority of the peasants would do more to stabilize Japan's economic and, incidentally, political situation than any new costly and dubious adventures like the occupation of Manchoukuo.